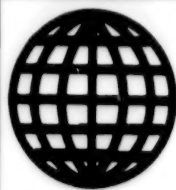


JPRS-TND-93-034
27 October 1993



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JPRS Report

Proliferation Issues

Proliferation Issues

JPRS-TND-93-034

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REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Second Working Contact for Exchange of Envoys Held in Panmunjon

KCNA Report

*SK1510162993 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1614 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Panmunjom, October 15 (KCNA)—The second working-level contact for an exchange of top-level special envoys between the North and the South of Korea took place in the southern portion of Panmunjom today.

The contact was held behind closed doors.

At the end of it the head of the North side's delegation briefed reporters on it.

According to him, the North side set out its view on the working procedures for the exchange proposed by the two sides. It called attention to the fact that the South side's proposal failed to clarify the mission of special envoys, while laying emphasis only on the matter of form.

It suggested discussing the working procedures on the basis of its reasonable proposal, urging the South side to manifest its attitude as to ceasing nuclear war exercises of any form and not seeking an "international cooperation system" if it really intended to settle the important affairs of the nation including the denuclearization problem through an exchange of special envoys in keeping with the demand and aspirations of the times and the people at home and abroad.

The South side, far from manifesting an understandable attitude toward the North side's just demand, repeated an unreasonable and unrealistic argument in an attempt to justify its unjust attitude.

The South side made a poor excuse, claiming that the demand of the North side was "a matter outside the authority of the working-level contact" and that "there have not been nor will be nuclear war exercises."

The North side strongly called the South side to task for its trite, wrong attitude and declared that whether the South side manifests its attitude or not would be a touchstone showing whether it was willing to exchange special envoys or not and whether it was willing to make a new start or to follow in the footsteps of the past in dialogue.

Our side repeatedly and strongly urged the South side to answer whether it would stage "Eagle" exercise at the end of October or early in November, or not, how it would solve the nuclear problem in South Korea, if the "international cooperation system" is to settle the North's "nuclear problem," and whether it has an intention to promote the national cooperation system instead of the "international cooperation system" with a view to realising the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, or not.

But the South side avoided answers to these questions.

The North side put forward a new proposal for a contact between the heads of the delegations of the sides, out of the sincere stand for realizing the exchange of special envoys at any cost to live up to the expectation of the nation.

Today's contact showed again that the South side wanted neither the exchange of special envoys nor the settlement of the issue of the country's denuclearization.

The sides agreed to have the next contact on October 25.

After the contact, the heads of the delegations met in camera.

Pyongyang Radio Report

*SK1510131593 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting
Network in Korean 1212 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] The second working-level contact for the exchange of special envoys of the top leaders of the North and South took place in the southern area of Panmunjom today. The contact was held behind closed doors.

After the contact, the head of our side's delegation gave a news conference and briefed reporters on the contact.

Our side first stressed: Not only all fellow countrymen but also the whole world sincerely expect that the special envoys of the top leaders of the North and South will be exchanged in a good atmosphere at all cost to ensure that the pending North-South issues, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, are discussed and resolved at an early date in compliance with the national interests and that, in this way, a turning point will be achieved in attaining peace in our country and its peaceful reunification.

After doing so, our side expressed our view on each side's proposal on practical procedures for the exchange of special envoys presented.

Our side said: Our proposal on practical procedures is a very reasonable and fair proposal, which fully reflects basic issues to be raised in exchanging special envoys and completely put into full consideration all the points that the two sides generally agreed on by exchanging letters and telephone messages. Contrary to this, the South side's proposal on practical procedures stresses formalities, is not substantial, and does not clearly specify the mission of the special envoys, a main point in practical procedures on the exchange of special envoys.

Our side pointed out: If the mission of the special envoys is decided on as the South side has proposed, the special envoys would work as mere messengers who convey the desire of the top leaders; and various issues for improving North-South relations, including the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, could be discussed and resolved through the exchange of special envoys.

Our side demanded that practical procedures be discussed based on our side's reasonable proposal.

Our side stressed: Our side has repeatedly urged the South to first reveal its attitude on the two questions of principle. Our side has done so to ensure that special envoys are exchanged at all costs and that the exchange of special envoys proceed without minor twists and turns and bear excellent fruit as wished by people at home and abroad. The exchange of special envoys will serve as an important momentum in improving North-South relations and achieving the country's reunification.

Our side again strongly urged the South side to express, in any form in today's contact, its view on discontinuing nuclear war exercises and not pursuing an international cooperative system; if it has the intention of settling the important affairs of the nation, including the denuclearization issue, through an exchange of special envoys in keeping with the demand and aspirations of the times and the people at home and abroad.

The South side, far from exhibiting an understandable stand toward our side's just demand, in an attempt to rationalize its unjust attitude, repeated its unreasonable and unrealistic arguments that cannot be put into practice.

The South side gave a poor excuse by saying that the demand of the North side was a matter outside the authority of the working-level contact and that there have not been nor will ever be nuclear war exercises in the South.

Calling the South to task for its obsolete and negative attitude, our side asserted that whether the South manifests its attitude or not will be a touchstone where the South will show whether it is willing to exchange special envoys or not and whether it is willing to make a new start or to follow the steps of past dialogues.

Our side stressed that the working-level contact is to realize an exchange of special envoys.

Our side also said: Various pending issues, which stand in the way of realizing an exchange of special envoys, must be widely discussed. Our side cannot accept the idea that some specific issues can be discussed while others cannot.

Our side said that the South's attitude is not a sincere one to truly realize an exchange of special envoys but it is one to ridicule the nation since it only wishes to discuss the procedural matters for an exchange of special envoys without unfastening the door that stands before the exchange of special envoys.

Because of this, our side repeatedly and strongly urged the South side to answer if it will conduct the Eagle exercise in either late October or early November, how it will resolve the South Korean nuclear issue if an international cooperative system is designed to resolve our nuclear issue, and if it intends to promote the national cooperative system instead of the international cooperative system to realize denuclearization on the Korean peninsula. The South side, however, avoided the answers to these questions to the end.

Our side repeatedly and strongly asserted: As learned from the lessons of North-South dialogue over the past years, no fruit can be achieved from the dialogue under the situation in which a large-scale nuclear war exercise is being conducted to attack the dialogue partner. Under these circumstances, the dialogue itself cannot be prepared as well. We pointed out these facts with concrete examples. If the South side has really the intention to realize the exchange of special envoys, it must suspend all hostile nuclear war exercises against fellow countrymen and make a bold decision to give up the international cooperation system.

Also, our side strongly called the South to account for the fact that it is talking about the exchange of special envoys in front of us, while pursuing the international cooperation system behind us in order to be away from fellow countrymen, and said that this is, in fact, an anti-national and anti-dialogue act of denying the North-South dialogue and the joint denuclearization declaration.

Our side has put forward a new proposal for a contact between the heads of the delegations of the two sides, in view of the sincere stand for realizing the exchange of special envoys between the North and South at any cost to live up to the expectation of the nation.

Today's course of contact showed again that the South side neither wanted the exchange of special envoys nor the settlement of the country's denuclearization issue.

The two sides agreed to hold the next contact on 25 October.

After the contact, the heads of the two sides met behind closed doors.

JAPAN

Hosokawa To Discuss Nuclear Issues During 6-7 Nov ROK Visit

*OW1510082093 Tokyo KYODO in English
0806 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa said Friday [15 October] he will visit South Korea on November 6 and 7 for talks with president Kim Yong-sam.

Hosokawa told reporters he expects the political parties in the Diet to agree to his trip despite the hectic parliamentary agenda because he has chosen a Saturday and Sunday when the Diet could temporarily adjourn to allow the visit to take place.

His visit comes as the ruling coalition and opposition parties are trying to reconcile their differences over a government-proposed package of four political and electoral reform bills.

Hosokawa will talk with Kim in South Korea's ancient capital of Kyongju, government sources said.

Government officials earlier said the summit topics will include the issue of Korean women forced into prostitution at Japanese military brothels before and during World War II, as well as how to counteract North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons program and its ballistic missiles.

The two governments will formally announce the itinerary for the Hosokawa visit soon, they added.

Agency Reveals Nation's Total Plutonium Holdings

*OW0110172693 Tokyo KYODO in English
1337 GMT 1 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 1 KYODO—Japan has currently 4,500 kilograms of plutonium stored domestically and overseas as of December 1992, the Science and Technology Agency said Friday [1 October].

It is the first time the agency has revealed the total, although it has previously divulged incomplete details about separate amounts of plutonium.

The agency gave the figure in response to a written query from lower house Social Democratic Party member Tada-toshi Akiba.

The agency said plutonium extracted from spent nuclear fuel and purchased from overseas amounted to 8,230 kilogram. Deducting plutonium spent or processed as nuclear fuel, Japan has currently 4,500 kilograms, of which 1,600 kilograms was stored in Japan and 2,900 was stored overseas.

The agency described the 1,600 kilograms stored in Japan as "not excessive" in view of the nation's policy of holding no more than is required for the nuclear power industry's immediate needs.

The agency figures were for late December, 1992 and the total included the 1,060 kilograms the transport ship Akatsuki Maru was bringing from France at the time.

The agency said the 8,230-kilogram total included 4,820 kilograms of plutonium produced overseas as a result of reprocessing, 485 kilograms bought overseas, and 2,925 kilograms reprocessed in Japan.

The 3,714 kilogram total in use at the time, included plutonium then being processed as fuel.

This total included 1,140 kilograms at the prototype fast breeder reactor "Monju" in Tsuruga, Fukui Prefecture, 1,070 kilograms at the experimental fast reactor "Joyo" at Oarai in Ibaraki Prefecture, 980 kilograms at the advanced thermal reactor "Fugen" in Tsuruga, and 524 kilograms for research purposes.

The agency said the total reached by adding the amount in storage to the in-use figure did not match the total for the supply of plutonium because during storage, some plutonium changes to material which is not fissionable and because the figures had been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Tokyo To Hold Seminar on Export Controls for Security

*OW1510084093 Tokyo KYODO in English
0821 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan will hold a seminar on export controls for international security from October 25 to 27 to boost recognition among Asian nations on the importance of establishing effective export control systems, the Foreign Ministry said Friday [15 October].

High-level officials in charge of export controls from the six-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and from South Korea and Hong Kong, will attend the Asian seminar on export controls for international security, the ministry said.

ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Since nonproliferation of mass destruction weapons and missiles is an international task, the seminar aims to

provide Japanese know-how on export controls to other Asian countries, which "by reason of their recent economic development, are capable of supplying dual-use items and technology which can be used for development and production of these weapons," the ministry said.

Japan did not invite China because it is holding bilateral consultations on the matter, a ministry spokesman said.

The seminar will deal with the outlook for the global security situation and outlines of multilateral export control regimes, it said.

Tokyo, U.S. Agree to 'Basic Studies' on Missile Defense

*OW2809033893 Tokyo KYODO in English
0253 GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Text] Washington, Sept. 27 KYODO—Japan and the United States failed to agree Monday on a U.S. proposal to set up a joint working group of defense experts to develop a \$12 billion air defense system against North Korea's medium-range missiles.

Defense Agency Director General Keisuke Nakanishi told U.S. Defense Secretary Les Aspin that Tokyo's seven-party coalition government had problems finding a common stance on the so-called Theater Missile Defense (TMD) system that Washington wants.

It was the first bilateral meeting of defense ministers since the inauguration of the new Japanese Government in August.

The TMD system would destroy incoming missiles while they are flying through or above the atmosphere.

Nakanishi told reporters the two sides agreed to study the system within the framework of working-level consultations of defense officials. He said the consultations would be limited to "basic studies" due to Japan's constitutional restrictions on collective defense arrangements.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments earlier reported that North Korea had successfully test-fired the Nodong-1 ballistic missile, which reportedly has an estimated range of 1,000 kilometers.

The Nodong-1 is reportedly able to deliver nuclear and biological warheads. Last month, a North Korean Army officer who defected to South Korea said Pyongyang has two underground launching pads for the missiles.

Developing the TMD system for strategic purposes would cost an estimated 12 billion dollars, equal to about a quarter of the annual Japan-U.S. annual trade imbalance, over the next 5 years.

Aspin reportedly told Nakanishi Japan's participation in developing the system could contribute to reducing its huge trade surplus with the U.S., but Nakanishi said that Japan would consider the proposal "from a purely military angle."

Last week U.S. Undersecretary of Defense John Deutch said during a visit to Tokyo that Washington does not

regard obtaining Japan's financial cooperation as a prerequisite for joint development, but expected Japan to provide its high technology in composite material manufacturing and electronics.

Nakanishi said Aspin agreed to hold long-planned cabinet-level security talks with foreign and defense ministers attending "as soon as possible." Although the idea was broached 3 years ago, no such talks have been held up to now.

Aspin proposed to hold the talks during an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting scheduled for mid-November in Seattle, he said.

Nakanishi told Aspin Japan hopes to upgrade United Nations peacekeeping operations, currently characterized as an auxiliary task, to one of the "main tasks" of the self-defense forces, defense agency officials said.

Aspin stressed the importance of bilateral cooperation in peacekeeping operations and suggested that more exchange of information could contribute to higher efficiency of such operations.

In reply, Nakanishi promised that Japan would "actively" promote cooperation with the U.S. in peacekeeping operations, the officials said.

Local Groups Protest Port Calls by U.S. Nuclear Submarines

*OW1510124993 Naha NHK Television in Japanese
0315 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News" program]

[Text] A U.S. Forces' nuclear-powered submarine called at White Beach in Katsuren town today. After a 30-minute stay, the submarine left the beach.

It was the Sturgeon-class Hawkbill nuclear-powered submarine belonging to the U.S. Navy. The submarine has a displacement of 4,250 tons. It is said that the purpose of its port call was to supply goods. According to the Maritime Self-Defense Force's Okinawa unit stationed at White Beach, the Hawkbill anchored off the beach at around 1000 this morning and left there after a 30-minute stay.

Local labor organizations staged a protest rally against the port call on a hill commanding the beach with about 50 members participating. During the rally, they demanded the suspension of port calls by nuclear-powered submarines. This was the 16th port call by a nuclear-powered submarine in Okinawa this year.

NORTH KOREA

Nodong-2 Missile Reportedly To Be Test-Fired in Iran

Late Oct Firing Reported

*SK2310112193 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1020 GMT 23 OCT 93*

[For previous 1993 FBIS reportage on the Nodong-1 and Nodong-2 missiles, see the following issues of the DAILY

REPORT: 24 Mar. p 10; 25 Mar p 8; 21 Apr p 2; 27 Apr p 15; 3 May pp 10, 24; 27 May p 9; 11 Jun p 4; 14 Jun pp 1, 5; 15 Jun p 28; 16 Jun pp 1, 2, 20; 17 Jun pp 13, 16; 24 Jun p 19; 25 Jun p 28; 29 Jun pp 30, 33; 30 Jun pp 3, 25; 6 Jul p 34; 7 Jul p 28; 8 Jul p 27; 9 Jul p 29; 12 Jul p 20; 13 Jul p 22; 15 Jul p 22; 16 Jul p 17; 20 Jul p 35; 21 Jul p 33; 26 Jul p 6; 30 Jul p 26; 2 Aug p 1; 2 Aug p 22; 12 Aug p 13; 17 Aug p 19; 17 Aug pp 19, 21; 19 Aug p 6; 24 Aug p 7; 7 Sep p 26; 16 Sep p 16; 17 Sep p 26; 22 Sep p 4; 24 Sep p 3; 27 Sep p 13; 28 Sep pp 1, 2, 7; 29 Sep p 14; 30 Sep p 8; 1 Oct p 19; 4 Oct p 3; 5 Oct p 27; 7 Oct p 9; 12 Oct pp 6, 35; 14 Oct p 5; 15 Oct p 1; 25 Oct p 7. See also the following issues of the JPRS PROLIFERATION ISSUES REPORT: 22 Jun pp 3-5; 28 Jun p 1; 7 Jul p 6; 12 Jul p 3; 19 Jul p 9; 10 Aug p 27; 26 Aug p 11; 27 Sep p 6, 7; 12 Oct p 34]

[Text] North Korea, with Iran, is planning to test-fire its intermediate range ballistic missile, Nodong-2, on a desert in the southeastern region of Iran toward the end of this month, the Japanese press agency KYODO reported from Cairo today citing a report of the Saudi paper (AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT). The Saudi paper, citing an Iranian source, reported the North Korean plan to launch its missile, adding that a North Korean military delegation is visiting Iran at present.

Iran Denies Planned Test-Firing

*LD2310184893 Tehran IRNA in English
1822 GMT 23 Oct 93*

[Text] Tehran, Oct 23, IRNA—A Foreign Ministry source here Saturday categorically rejected allegations that Iran was planning to test-fire a medium range missile in conjunction with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in the Lut Desert, eastern Iran.

The Foreign Ministry official also described as "mere lie" the claim raised by the Arabic daily SHARQ AL-AWSAT which is published simultaneously from Riyadh and London.

The daily quoting unnamed sources claimed in its Friday's issue that the Islamic Republic and DPRK would test-fire a medium range missile this month capable of hitting Israel.

DPRK Denounces Japan's Comments on Missiles

*SK2409105993 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1046 GMT 24 Sep 93*

["Japanese Authorities Must Act With Discretion, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 24 (KCNA)—The Japanese authorities must not act rashly, but look straight at the trend of the time and behave with discretion, warned a spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement today.

Noting that Japan has launched a frantic anti-DPRK campaign regarding the some time ago regular missile launching exercise in the DPRK, he said:

Now Japan is making quite a noise about establishing a U.S.-Japanese "theatre missile defence system", blaring that "diplomatic efforts should be exerted to prevent

North Korea from nuclear or missile use" and "there should be means of defence" to cope with it.

It is ridiculous, indeed, of Japan to take issue with our missiles. Maliciously pursuing her policy hostile to our country, Japan keeps stationing in her territory huge foreign forces targeted against our Republic, deploying a large number of latest-type offensive weapons including sophisticated missiles and is trying to stockpile a colossal amount of plutonium and produce nuclear weapons.

It is only too natural for us to increase our defence capabilities when the enemies' moves to isolate and stifle our Republic are intensifying and Japan herself is joining force with them, taking the lead in the anti-DPRK campaign. This is entirely a matter pertaining to our sovereignty.

This notwithstanding, Japan is kicking much ado about our regular missile launching exercise, and this is not because of any "threat" to Japan.

Lurking behind her noisy campaign is a dangerous political scheme to block the progress of DPRK-U.S. talks and isolate and stifle us by adding a "missile problem" to the "nuclear problem" and, at the same time, to complete her nuclear armament and become a full-fledged military power on that pretext.

Never should it go unnoticed that an influential politician of Japan said forces of Japan may be dispatched to South Korea as a member of the "UN forces" in case of emergency in the Korean peninsula.

This provocative utterance is a revelation of Japan's ambition to reinvade our country, captivated by anachronistic militarist illusion.

This move of Japan will bring an extremely serious danger to peace and security in the Korean peninsula and Asia as a whole, and we cannot but take a serious view of it.

If the Japanese authorities continue to reinforce the military forces in conspiracy with the United States, constantly pursuing the hostile policy toward our country instead of liquidating the past and taking the road of improving relations with us we would have no other choice but to take a self-defensive measure corresponding to it.

Japan will be entirely to blame for the consequences arising therefrom.

Vice Foreign Minister Says Peace Accord Should Replace Armistice Agreement

SK06100015593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0036 GMT 6 Oct 93

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 5 (YONHAP)—Only North Korea-U.S. talks can solve the nuclear situation on the Korean peninsula and Pyongyang has no intention of owning atomic weapons. North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Song Won-ho told the United Nations Tuesday.

An International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) resolution against North Korea last week was a political conspiracy to smother Pyongyang's regime, Song told the U.N. General

Assembly, and the Korean nuclear problem is a political problem that can be solved only through Pyongyang-Washington talks.

He repeated that his country does not have nuclear weapons and does not have the intention, money or need to develop them.

The American troops in South Korea should leave, the Korean Armistice Agreement should be changed to a peace agreement, and Seoul must stop stirring up the international community on the nuclear problem, he said.

North Korea will not refuse outside nuclear inspections as long as fairness is guaranteed, he said.

He scoffed at Japan's bid for permanent membership of the Security Council, calling it a nation that lays no responsibility for its aggression and war crimes in World War II and that hasn't cleared its past.

Tokyo should stop talking about non-existent North Korean nuclear development and stop using it as an excuse for its military expansionism and nuclear buildup, Song said.

Envoy Holds News Conference on 'Forged' UN Letter

SK1510112493 Moscow Radio - Moscow (in Russian)
1200 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] A news conference was held at the DPRK Embassy in Russia on 13 October. DPRK Ambassador Son Song-pil made public the statement issued by the DPRK's Ministry of Atomic Power Industry.

The statement pointed out: Pressure is being put on Pyongyang under the pretext of the groundless allegation that it is secretly developing nuclear weapons.

The ambassador said that some UN and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) officials had forged a letter allegedly signed by the UN secretary general. The forged letter pointed out: It is time for the UN Security Council to make a definite decision on its active intervention on the nuclear issue of Iraq and the DPRK, which is stirring up the world community.

This forged letter was delivered to the 47th IAEA general meeting held recently in Vienna. The ambassador said that the DPRK Government regarded this as an affront to the DPRK, a UN member nation.

DPRK Ambassador to Russia Son Song-pil stated: The DPRK will no longer continue to hold talks with the IAEA on the nuclear inspection issue. We will deal with the nuclear issue only through direct talks with Washington because the IAEA has lost its credence.

YONHAP Cites U.S. Official on DPRK Construction of Reactor

SK1510013593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0124 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct. 14 (YONHAP)—Indications are that North Korea will complete construction of a 200-megawatt reactor in Yongbyon that Western countries fear

will be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons in or around 1995, a U.S. Government official well versed in North Korea's nuclear development program said on Thursday.

The official, who has chiefly handled North Korea's nuclear issue in Congress, said North Korea will complete a 50-megawatt reactor in the complex North of Pyongyang in several months and that other U.S. specialists agree with his view.

Under pressure from the United States and other Western countries, North Korea was said to have suspended work on the 200-megawatt reactor.

When the 200-megawatt reactor goes on line, North Korea will have enough plutonium to build 10 warheads a year with about the same destructive power as the nuclear bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945, he said.

Nuclear experts at the University of London had agreed with his analysis on Wednesday, he said.

Because there are many mysteries in North Korea's nuclear policy, it is very difficult for the United States to secure information for accurate analysis, he noted.

U.S.-ROK Warning Over IAEA Inspections Reported

SK1310062193 Seoul YONHAP in English
(06109 GMT 13 Oct 93)

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—Seoul and Washington are said to have warned Pyongyang of the inevitability of referring the North Korean nuclear issue to the U.N. Security Council in case it continues to reject ad hoc and routine inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its nuclear installations by the end of this month.

The two countries sought a peaceful solution to the problem through dialogue but were obliged to follow an IAEA decision to refer the issue to the security council because of Pyongyang's insistence on refusing access to suspected nuclear facilities, an informed Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The Seoul-Washington position was notified to Pyongyang through the dialogue channel between Ho Chong, deputy chief of the North Korean mission to the United Nations, and Kenneth Quinones, an official in charge of North Korean affairs at the U.S. State Department, the official said.

It was also mentioned in a recent meeting between Choe U-chin, Northern-side chairman of the Joint Nuclear Control Commission, and Thomas Hubbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asia-Pacific Affairs.

Rep. Gary Ackerman, chairman of the Asia-Pacific Affairs Subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said he had stressed the need and importance of Pyongyang's accepting the IAEA ad hoc and regular inspections scheduled for late October in his meeting at the weekend with North Korean President Kim Il-song.

As stated in the resolution of the IAEA General Assembly, the international nuclear watchdog has requested access for inspection several times, but received no answer from Pyongyang.

If the communist regime continues to reject IAEA inspections until the end of this month, the continuity of the IAEA's nuclear safeguards will be broken, other ministry officials said.

An IAEA team of technicians, which was permitted into North Korea in August, changed batteries and tapes in monitoring cameras and confirmed whether the nuclear facilities remained sealed.

They need to revisit the nuclear sites by the end of October because they have to renew batteries and tapes within two to three months, the officials explained.

The IAEA maintains that North Korea must not only allow such technical examinations, but also permit ad hoc and normal inspections.

"North Korea must accept the technical inspection at least for continuity of safeguards," an official said.

If Pyongyang opposes such limited inspection, then the IAEA is certain to take the issue to the security council and then Seoul and Washington can no longer just call for a peaceful solution, he said.

South Korea and the United States, using various diplomatic channels, have explained the seriousness of the situation to North Korea to try and persuade it to accept international inspections, officials said.

On Tuesday, North Korean Atomic Energy Industry Minister Choe Hak-gun announced the government's decision to halt negotiations with the IAEA regarding inspections and talk directly to the United States.

UN Role in Settling Nuclear Issue 'Absolutely Unacceptable'

AL1310022193 Paris AFP in English 2101 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Vienna, Oct. 13 (AFP)—North Korea Wednesday rejected as "absolutely unacceptable" a message in which the UN secretary general was said to have raised the possibility of UN involvement in settling the issue of Hanoi's controversial nuclear programme.

North Korea's Ambassador to Austria Kim Gwang Sop said it was doubtful whether Butrus Butrus-Ghali had signed a message to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which mentioned the possibility of "the active involvement of the UN Security Council," following North Korea's rejection of IAEA inspections of its nuclear facilities.

Kim, citing a North Korean atomic energy ministry statement issued Monday, described the message to the IAEA as a "political plot and trick" devised by the UN and the IAEA.

He quoted the message as saying: "Our collective experience in dealing with the challenges posed by Iraq and

North Korea demonstrates the importance of strong international backing, including when necessary the active involvement of the Security Council."

It was read out by UN Geneva bureau chief Vladimir Petrovsky at the opening of an IAEA conference in Vienna on September 27.

Kim said Butrus-Ghali told a North Korean delegation in New York on October 7 that the message would not have been sent had he known its content. "I did not sign it," the UN chief was quoted as saying.

However, a UN spokesman quoted by the IAEA Wednesday said the message was "completely valid."

"There was unfortunately one mistake in the text for which we apologize, and that was the reference to 'North Korea' which, of course, should have been the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," [DPRK] the spokesman said.

Kim said the IAEA had "lost its qualification" to hold further negotiations with North Korea, and the "nuclear problem" could only be resolved through North Korean-U.S. talks.

North Korea's refusal to allow international inspections of its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon has raised suspicions it is forging ahead with a nuclear weapons programme.

NODONG SINMUN Says U.S. Talks Only Way To Solve Nuclear Issue

SK1610042393 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0411 GMT 16 Oct 93

["DPRK-U.S. Talks, Best Way"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 16 (KCNA)—The International Atomic Energy Agency cannot solve the DPRK's "nuclear issue" and the South Korean authorities have no will and capacity to solve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. The issue can be solved only through DPRK-U.S. talks, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst says:

This is clear from the origin of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

The nuclear problem cropped up when the United States introduced nuclear weapons into South Korea. Since its shipment of nuclear missiles in the latter half of the 1950s, the United States has brought various types of nuclear weapons, including neutron bombs to South Korea in large quantities, constantly posing a nuclear threat to the DPRK.

The nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be settled only between the DPRK and the United States because it is the United States that caused this problem and is standing in the way of its solution.

The nuclear issue on the peninsula is also a problem of easing the tensions on the peninsula and preserving peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world by making the United States fulfill its obligation and responsibility. It is the United States that must solve the problem of this nature.

No third party can take the place of the United States. Herein lies another reason why the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be solved only through DPRK-U.S. talks.

IAEA Equipment Replacement To Await Inspection Permission

SK1410003393 *Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean*
0005 GMT 14 Oct 93

[By Correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] Even though the inspection equipment installed in North Korea's nuclear facilities is paralyzed, the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] will not send its personnel to North Korea to replace the inspection equipment until North Korea puts forward a proposal for holding negotiations with the IAEA.

David Kyd, director of the IAEA Information Department, said that though the electric power and film of the inspection equipment installed in North Korea's nuclear facilities will be consumed sooner or later, the IAEA will not show positive activity until North Korea asks the IAEA to send the IAEA inspection teams to North Korea.

David Kyd pointed out that if the function of the inspection equipment installed in North Korea's nuclear facilities is paralyzed, the inspection results which have been so far conducted will be revoked and, thus, North Korea will fully violate the nuclear safeguard accord.

Ambassador to UN Accuses IAEA of Jeopardizing Talks

SK1410004293 *Seoul YONHAP in English*
0021 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] United Nations, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea has accused the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of destroying the possibility of negotiating nuclear inspection and of losing the qualification to talk further by abandoning fairness and faking a General Assembly resolution.

North Korean Ambassador to the United Nations Pak Kil-yon, repeating a statement issued by Atomic Energy Industry Minister Choe Hak-kun, charged in a news conference Wednesday that the IAEA had sent a forged letter to UN Secretary General Butros Butros Ghali and said that Pyongyang would no longer have any dealings with the nuclear watchdog agency.

The North Korean nuclear problem could only be resolved through bilateral talks with the United States and there was no agreement that made North Korea-IAEA negotiations a condition for a third Pyongyang-Washington high-level meeting, Pak said.

"It was the IAEA who threw away all possibilities of negotiations for nuclear inspections, but a contact on the level of normal agency activity is still possible," he said.

Pyongyang's suspension of its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) continues in effect as it is an agreement with Washington, Pak said.

North Korea and the United States were in the preparatory stage for the third round of high-level talks, he said.

NODONG SINMUN Analyst Urges IAEA To Act With 'Discretion'

SK1410051593 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 14 (KCNA)—Some officials of the United Nations Secretariat and the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] must act with discretion, mindful that if they persist in the political farce to stifle the DPRK, they will bring an irrevocable disgrace and setback to themselves, warns NODONG SINMUN today.

The analyst notes that conspirators who wormed their way into the international organisations concocted a "letter" of the U.N. secretary-general without his consent or signature and conveyed it at the recent 37th regular general assembly of the IAEA.

He further says:

Although the performers of the farce wanted to get something by abusing the name of the U.N. secretary-general, they only exposed themselves to public disgrace and lost a great deal.

They cannot evade the blame for insulting the U.N. secretary-general. With the concoction of the "letter," some officials of the U.N. Secretariat and the IAEA Secretariat fully recognize [words indistinct] the "will of the international community."

The IAEA has abandoned impartiality, objectivity and neutrality that are vital to its activities and turned into a plaything of some political impostors. Now it has no qualification and face to have dealings with the DPRK.

The authority of the IAEA has hit the bottom. Under this situation, no one can deny that the DPRK-USA talks is the best way of solving the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula.

Owing to their impure officials, the United Nations and the IAEA have left another disgraceful blot on their history.

The United Nations and the IAEA should make a bold decision and take measures to ferret out the criminals and expel them from their ranks.

Commentary Urges IAEA Not To Intervene in Nuclear Issue

SK1410000093 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1155 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Commentary by Kim Ho-sang: "A Mean Machination Drama of a Letter"]

[Text] The maneuvers of the Western reactionary forces scheming to strangle [apsal] our Republic with international political machinations [moryak] have been perpetrated more persistently and viciously. As has already been reported, the Atomic Power Industry minister of our country on 11 October issued a press statement

denouncing some circles of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and the UN Secretariat regarding the revelation that the letter by the UN secretary general delivered at the 37th conference of the IAEA was completely false and fabricated.

In the press statement, the minister noted that the UN secretary general's letter delivered at the 37th conference of the IAEA proved that the secretary general did not know the contents of the letter at all, that it was a completely false and fabricated document, and that it was a product of political machinations aimed at pressuring and strangling our Republic, and strongly urged the UN Secretariat and the IAEA, which should be impartial, objective, neutral, and truthful in dealing with international problems, not to repeat an act deviating from this requirement.

Our people condemn and denounce with surging indignation the political machination drama of some circles of the UN Secretariat and the IAEA attempting to put pressure on our country—a dignified UN member state—with the so-called letter of the UN secretary general, even using the state name of our country different from its proper state name. Truly, this international fraud drama is a political machination drama unprecedented in the half century history of the United Nations. It is an intolerable mockery and defilement to the world's progressive people who treasure justice and truth. This act, which has been committed by some forces of the IAEA in collusion with the insidious circles of the UN Secretariat in today's world that attaches greatest importance to international justice and morality with the 21st century around the corner, must be subject to mankind's curse and denunciation.

The UN secretary general's act defiles his office and disregards his authority and disregards the United Nations itself. This act is a wanton violation of the UN Charter. Therefore, the act committed by the IAEA is far from tolerable. The IAEA is no longer capable of carrying out its cause [kiguui myongbunul seulsu opke tocossumnida] because of the fabricated letter case.

As has been well known, our Republic has respected the IAEA demands to the utmost and has handled them with a broad mind. During the nonregular inspections that were made on eight occasions, our Republic acceded to their demands to the utmost, providing them with all conveniences necessary for the inspections. Nevertheless, they treated us with bias and displayed impartiality by siding with the Western side, making even the brigandish demand for a special inspection.

When we opposed and rejected this demand, they even staged a farce of referring the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula to the UN Security Council. As was mentioned, at the 37th general meeting they fabricated the letter with the allegation that it represents the will of the international community and attempted to strangle our Republic militarily. This shows well the extent of the partiality of the IAEA and its rude behavior.

As is well known, we have had two rounds of talks with the United States to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula completely and at the source. At the second round of talks, we reached agreement with the United

States on replacing our Republic's present graphite moderated reactors and associated nuclear facilities with light water moderated reactors. This was a very positive development.

Thus, at a time when the way was opened to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the IAEA staged a drama of a fabricated letter against public morals. This was an act against common sense proving that the IAEA can no longer carry out its mission and duty. The United Nations and all the international organizations under it should abide by objectivity, impartiality, and neutrality in dealing with international disputes without bias. This is the publicly acknowledged rule of international relations.

The IAEA's partiality to us is increasing with each passing day. Under the circumstances, it is clear that we cannot discuss problems with them. Facts show that the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can only be resolved through negotiation between us and the United States—the parties concerned—in view of its cause and the seriousness of the problem. There cannot be any other way. Our Republic will, in the future as well, continue to make every effort to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula in the interest of peace and security in Asia and the world. The IAEA should not intervene in the resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula any more.

France Delivers 'False' Information on Nuclear Arms

SK1310103193 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT
13 Oct 93

[Text] Pyongyang, October 13 (KCNA)—South Korean Radio No. 1 on October 11 reported that France "spotted symptoms of nuclear arms development" by North Korea through its own artificial satellite. The false "information" is said to have come from the Overseas Security Bureau, a military intelligence organ of France.

France's delivery of the fake "information" about the DPRK's "nuclear problem" to the South Korean authorities is a grave challenge to the DPRK; it is meant to defend and foment the South Korean authorities' criminal scheme to do harm to the DPRK.

The French military intelligence raised a hue and cry over the fictitious "nuclear arms development by North Korea" not long after Mitterrand during his visit to Seoul in September let out the rigmarole that "the nuclear problem of North Korea poses a threat to the whole world." Judging from this, France is apparently playing a trick on the DPRK, picking a quarrel with it.

We cannot but take a serious note of the fact that the French authorities are now madly provoking DPRK, working hand in glove with the South Korean authorities over the "nuclear problem."

It is exasperating, indeed, for France, a country now steeped in nuclear arms buildup, to try to charge the DPRK, which has no intention or capacity to develop nuclear weapons and does not need to do so, with "development of nuclear weapons."

It is not hard to gather that such behavior of the French authorities is motivated by a despicable intention to fish in troubled waters economically by currying favor with the South Korean authorities who are seeking to isolate and stifle the DPRK with the backing of imperialist reactionary forces, crying for an "international cooperation system."

The South Korean trumpeters on the "government" payroll redistributed the false "information" as soon as they received it from the military intelligence body of France, spreading the rumor that the North was really developing nuclear weapons, in a bid to intensify international pressure on the North. But it is a futile attempt.

The South Korean authorities must give up their dastardly attempt to stifle the North with the help of foreign forces, while proposing dialogue to it in public. And the French authorities must immediately stop their dirty act of dancing duet with the South Korean authorities in their effort to harm the North.

SOUTH KOREA

Second KSR Rocket Successfully Launched

WA1910123993

[For previous reporting, see JPRS-TND-93-029, 17 Sep 93 pp 18-20]

[Editorial Report] South Korea has fired the second in its series of indigenously developed KSR rockets, achieving a performance significantly better than the premier launch three months earlier, according to ROK media reports. KBS-1 television ran a two-minute segment of the launch with close-ups of the rocket and launcher. KASRI scientists will now develop a two-stage rocket able to climb 200 kilometers.

On 1 September, South Korea successfully fired its second indigenously developed "scientific" rocket from the Anhung Combined Test Site in Taean, on South Korea's west coast, according to ROK media reports. Designated KSR-420S-2, the one-stage rocket had the same external dimensions as the first of the series (S-1) launched on 4 June (see comparison below). Both the S-1 and S-2 were fired from a "vehicle-towed mobile launcher." Both rockets radioed data on pressure, stress, temperature, and acceleration at various points on the rocket, and carried equipment to measure the "ozone layer" above the Korean Peninsula.

The S-1 and S-2 appear to have followed the same flight path. According to the 5 June HANGUK ILBO, the S-2 flew a SSW course from the launch site in Taean impacting 20 km south of Ochong-do (Ochong Island). The 2 September SEOUL SINMUN reports the S-2's course from the same launch site as 188.2 degrees. Both the 2 September HANGUK ILBO and HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN claim that the "main difference" between the two tests was the S-2's use of "ground receiving equipment" developed jointly with the United States.

The following table compares forecasted and actual data for the two flights. Forecasts for the S-1 appeared in the 14 April CHUGAN MAEGYONG, and for the S-2 in the 28

August HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN. Actual data for both flights were reported the day after the events by most Seoul newspapers.

Launch Comparison Data				
	KSR-420S-1		KSR-420S-2	
	Forecast	Actual	Forecast	Actual
Length	6.72 m	same	not reported	6.72 m
Diameter	0.42 m	same	not reported	0.42 m
Weight	1.3 tons	1.4 tons	not reported	1.25 tons
Day of launch	3 Jun 93	4 Jun 93	1 Sep 93	1 Sep 93
Time of launch	16:00	09:58	10:00	10:34
Launch angle	70 deg	66.6 deg	70 deg	69.3 deg
Altitude	70-75 km	38.6 km	54.1 km	48 km
Time to maximum altitude	127 sec	not reported	112.5 sec	112 sec
Distance	147 km	77.1 km	105.8 km	101.3 km
Time to maximum distance	250 sec	188.5 sec	222 sec	213 sec

The 2 September SEOUL SINMUN reports that the S-2's launch angle was 2.7 degrees higher than the S-1's, and that the S-2 flew 9.2 kilometers higher, 24.2 kilometers further, and 23 seconds longer than the S-1.

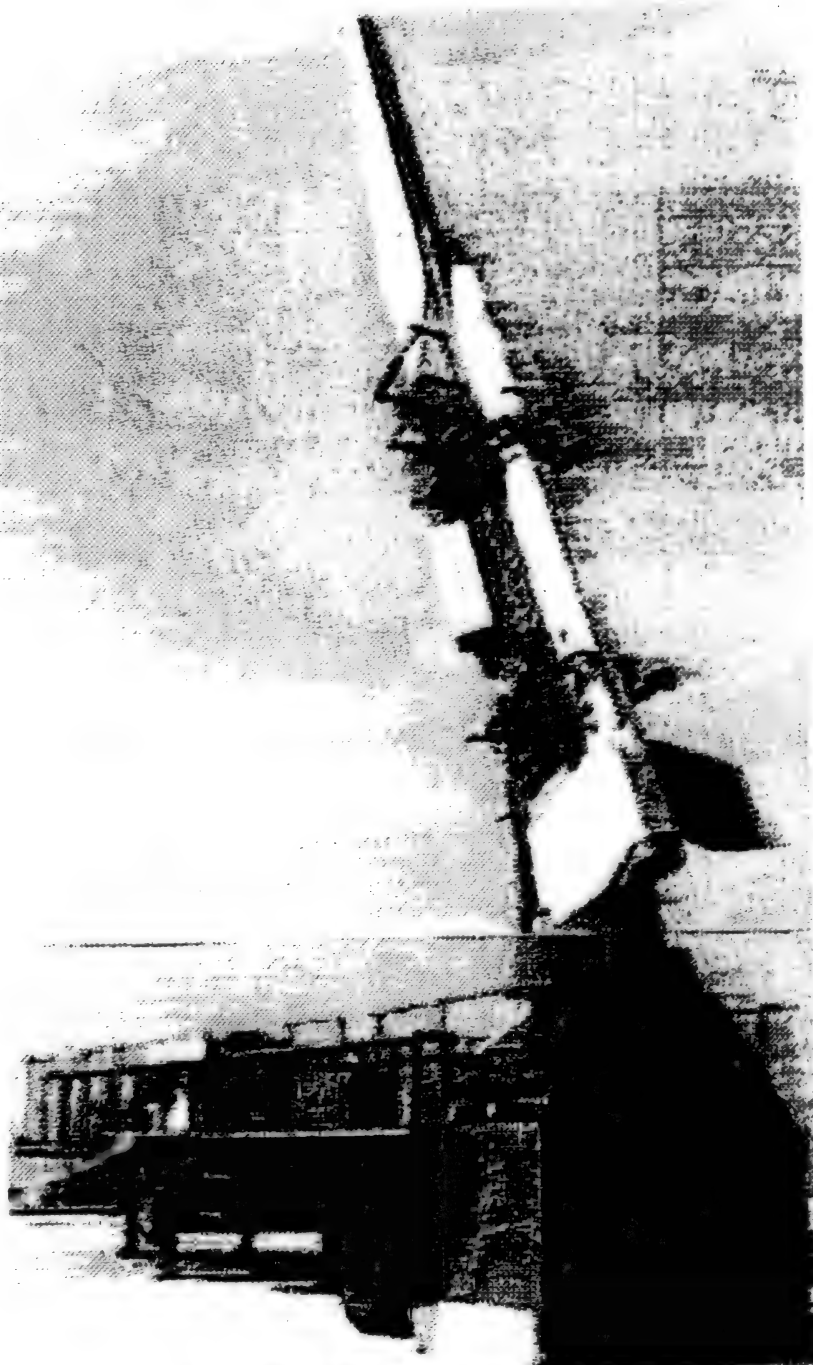
According to SEOUL SINMUN and HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, work will begin in October on a successor to the KSR-420S: a two-stage rocket 10.3 meters long, 0.42 meters in diameter, weighing 2 tons, with a

maximum altitude over 200 kilometers. CHUGAN MAE-GYONG reported on 14 April the two-stage rocket will be ready by 1996, and a three-stage rocket that can climb 200-350 kilometers will be completed by 1999.

Funding for the program proposed by Korea Aeronautics and Space Research Institute (KASRI) Director Hong Chae-hak in the June KUKBANG KWA KISUL (National Defense and Technology) is as follows:

KSR Program Funding Through 1998	
Year	Amount (in millions of dollars)
1993	\$ 1.875
1994	\$ 9.625
1995	\$ 7.25
1996	\$ 7.625
1997	\$ 7.625
1998	\$ 7.625
Total	\$41.625

KBS-1 television on 2 September aired footage of the S-2 launch. The film clip begins by showing the rocket on its launcher during the last few seconds of the countdown. Both rocket and launcher share the same configuration and color scheme as reported for S-1. The rocket is filmed for about 12 seconds into its flight, after which an artist's rendering of the flight path is given along with data on performance and the rocket's gross characteristics. This is followed by one minute of close-ups of the rocket and launcher undergoing pre-launch preparations. Korean writing on the rocket identifies it as "Science Two," with KASRI's name in Korean further aft. Technicians are shown servicing on-board equipment and performing other maintenance or preparations. There is a frontal view of the rocket's nose, showing a launch rail several meters longer than needed for the 420S. Finally, the rocket is shown being elevated into position by a hydraulic device. Most aspects of the rocket and launcher are visible on the film.



KSR-420S-2 Rocket on Mobile Launcher

White Paper Released on DPRK's Nuclear, Military Capability

SK1310113693 Seoul YONHAP in English
1115 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—North Korea is believed to have secured all ability to produce nuclear weapons, the "1993-94 Defense White Paper" released by the Defense Ministry on Wednesday said.

"North Korea has been concentrating on the early attainment of nuclear fuel while testing detonators needed in the production of nuclear weapons," the white paper said.

It said that this year alone, North Korea additionally deployed 20,000 troops, eight divisions and brigades, 100 tanks, 500 field guns and 30 vessels.

North Korea is self-producing the improved model of T-62 tank, has armed its tanks with AT-4 anti-tank missiles it produced, and replaced 76.2mm anti-tank guns with 100mm self-propelled guns, the white paper said.

North Korea presently maintains 1.6 times more military manpower and 2 times more equipment than the South, which are buttressed by 6.5 million well-trained reserve forces ready to be thrown into action.

"As most of these forces are deployed south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, North Korea would be able to launch an all-out surprise attack before the South could complete a defensive readiness," it said.

The white paper went on to say that North Korea has been constructing a number of nuclear-related facilities, which it said include atomic reactor No. 3 at Yongbyon, atomic power plants at Taechon of North Pyong-an Province and Sinpo in South Hamgyong Province, and a nuclear reprocessing plant and a nuclear fuel bar plant in Yongbyon.

Meanwhile, an Air Force report furnished to the National Assembly said that North Korea has deployed 41 percent of its 1,620 war planes and helicopters south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line.

The total include 850 fighters and other tactical planes, 480 support planes including AN-2 aircraft, and 290 helicopters. Lately, moreover, North Korea has introduced about 60 MiG-23 and -29 planes, it said.

The report said their advanced fighter planes like MiG-21's, -23's, -29's, SU-7's and -25's are capable of attacking the central and even southern regions of South Korea.

In addition, it said North Korea has relocated SA-5 ground-to-air missile batteries at southern bases to threaten the South's air activities in areas North of the Kangnung-Chongju-Kunsan line.

North Korea has its own ability to produce and deliver nuclear and chemical weapons, and has already produced and deployed an advanced type of Scud missiles.

Chong Chong-uk: 'Not an Iota of Change' in Denuclearization Policy

SK0910060193 Seoul YONHAP in English
0536 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam convened a meeting of cabinet ministers concerned with national security Saturday to work out measures on nuclear issues and military developments in North Korea, and the changing situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

Kim was quoted by an aide as telling the meeting that development of nuclear weapons by North Korea has to be stopped at any cost.

"For the survival of the 70 million Korean people, neither the North nor the South should possess nuclear weapons," Kim said, according to Chong Chong-uk, senior secretary for foreign and national security affairs.

Following the two-hour and 50-minute meeting, Chong said there was no recommendation by Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung as reported by the press. Kim was reported to have told the National Assembly Economy and Science Committee on Friday that the nation should have a nuclear fuel reprocessing capability.

The press report also said that Kim Si-chung was expected to recommend to President Kim that he amend the declaration for denuclearization of the Korean peninsula made by President Kim's predecessor, No Tae-u, in 1991.

The government is not currently considering revising the denuclearization declaration, Chong said.

Chong said that the science minister told the meeting that he did not say what he was reported by the press as having told the National Assembly on the denuclearization declaration.

Nor should minister Kim's remarks to the National Assembly be regarded as the government's official position on the matter, Chong said.

There is not an iota of change in the South Korean Government's position with regard to the denuclearization declaration, Chong added.

President Kim, meanwhile, instructed ministers to prepare for the second working-level contact between South and North Korea for exchanges of special envoys, scheduled to be held Oct. 15, his aides said.

The president told them they should do their utmost to carry out the meeting smoothly, they said.

At the start of the meeting, Kim told his ministers that he had decided to summon them to Chongwadae to fulfill his duty as president to ensure national security.

"Let's discuss, taking enough time, problems surrounding the Korean peninsula such as the recent developments in Russia, the Chinese nuclear test and North Korea's persistent efforts to develop nuclear weapons and the Nodong 1 and 2 missiles," the president said.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Hwang In-song, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, Defense Minister

Kwon Yong-hae, Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung, Kim Tok, head of the Agency for National Security Planning, and Pak Kwan-yong, chief presidential secretary, in addition to Chong Chong-uk.

They discussed questions of North Korean nuclear and missile developments, the reported construction by North Korea of underground runways for military aircraft and other North Korean military movements, and the inter-Korean working level talks for exchanges of special envoys.

The meeting took up the Chinese nuclear test and its possible effect on the Korean peninsula.

Details of their talks are not known, but presidential aides said the participants decided to actively counter any situation arising from these developments.

They also reaffirmed that there could not be improvement in relations between the two Koreas unless the North Korean nuclear issue is resolved. But at the same time, they decided to carry out inter-Korean dialogue flexibly.

It was the second security conference President Kim convened. He called the first one on April 6, after North Korea said it intended to withdraw from the NPT.

Defense Ministry Denies Nuclear Weapons Development

SK1510030593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0249 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—A senior Defense Ministry official on Thursday denied an allegation that South Korea tried to develop nuclear weapons during the Pak Chong-hui administration.

Assistant Defense Minister for Policy Chang-song said, "The government has never tried to develop nuclear weapons, even in the third republic days, and does not have facilities or data related to nuclear weapons development."

Chang made the remark when asked by reporters to comment on a recent allegation by Rep. Kang Chang-song of the opposition Democratic Party that he was told by the late President Park in September 1978 that nuclear weapons development had showed progress of 95 percent.

"We do not have nuclear reprocessing or enrichment facilities. And other nuclear-related facilities are inspected by the International Atomic Energy Agency so that we cannot produce nuclear weapons."

Seoul's position of honoring the denuclearization policy of November 1991 and the joint declaration of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula in February 1992 has not changed, he said, adding that Seoul has never considered in earnest participating in the Theater Missile Defense program.

Foreign Ministry Official on DPRK Sanctions

SK1510031493 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
15 Oct 93 p 2

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on trade issues]

Turning to the North Korean nuclear issue, a top Foreign Ministry official said Seoul will not allow the current

deadlock in North Korea's talks on nuclear issues with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United States and South Korea to continue for very long.

But he ruled out the possibility that Seoul and Washington will campaign for U.N. sanctions very soon, saying that U.N. sanctions at this stage may not be the wisest solution.

The North Korean nuclear matter will reach another critical point at the end of this month when IAEA officials need to enter the country to change batteries and conduct other steps to keep the North's nuclear facilities under IAEA scrutiny, the official said.

If North Korea refuses to admit the officials, the U.N. Security Council will take up the issue, he said.

He rejected the North Korean demand that the United States hold a third round of high-level talks with the North without the North first clearing its problem with the IAEA, reaffirming the South's position that the communist country must engage in serious dialogue with the IAEA and South Korea before holding further talks with Washington. [passage omitted on Somalia-related issues]

South-North Contact for Envoy Exchange Held 15 Oct

SK1510034393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0310 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Report by Kwak U-sin from Panmunjom]

[Text] South and North Korea held the second round of working-level meetings for an exchange of special envoys at the House of Peace at the South's side of Panmunjom and discussed practical procedures for the exchange of envoys.

At today's talks, our side urged repeatedly that the South and the North exchange special envoys before the end of October. North Korea, however, repeatedly demanded that the South express its position on the North's demand put forward at the first round of talks—suspension of the so-called nuclear war exercise and abandonment of the international cooperation system.

Regarding this, Song Yong-dae, chief delegate of our side, said: We have never conducted the so-called nuclear war exercise, but there is room for the consideration of suspension of the Team Spirit exercise if North Korea shows a sincere attitude. It is natural, however, for South Korea to maintain an international cooperation system as a party that signed the joint declaration of denuclearization and as a member nation of the United Nations.

Government 'Positively' Appraises North-South Contacts

SK1610022093 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
0100 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] The government held a meeting of unification-related ministers chaired by Han Wan-sang, deputy premier and minister of the National Unification Board this morning. At the meeting the government made a detailed analysis of the results of the two rounds of talks by the working-level delegates for the inter-Korean exchange of

special envoys. Based on this analysis, the government is exploring ways to cope effectively with the upcoming contact by the working-level delegates.

The government positively appraised the results of the two rounds of talks by working-level delegates because, despite the lack of obvious progress owing to the North Korean side's insistence on the two preconditions, our side could discern the North Korean will for the exchange of special envoys and because the two sides were able to narrow their differences considerably on procedural matters.

The government is also reported to be discussing at the meeting ways to create an atmosphere whereby the North Korean side can withdraw its preconditions for the suspension of the so-called nuclear war exercise, and so forth.

As has been reported, North Korea rejected negotiations with the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. According to a report, the United States and the IAEA delivered an ultimatum to North Korea that the nuclear issue will be referred to the United Nations unless the latter accepts nuclear inspection within two weeks. The government, therefore, anticipates some specific moves by North Korea in connection with this within 2 weeks, and is reported to be preparing a measure for it in the meeting.

Editorial Urges Measures Against DPRK Nuclear Threat

SK1610041593 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
15 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "North Korea's Nuclear Weapons Program is Becoming a Reality"]

[Text] What stage has North Korea's nuclear weapons development program reached? We have so far made efforts to clear up suspicions on the North Korean nuclear issue. We believe, however, that North Korea's nuclear weapons development program has probably reached a stage that constitutes a threat.

The ROK Defense White Paper for 1994, which was released on 13 October, stated that North Korea had already tested nuclear triggering devices, which are necessary for building nuclear weapons, approximately 70 times. Also, the Heritage Foundation of the United States reported that when North Korea finishes the construction of its second nuclear reactor, it would be able to produce seven atomic bombs a year. William Perry, deputy secretary of defense of the United States, told a meeting of veterans in Washington that North Korea's nuclear weapons development program had reached its final stage and that if North Korea possesses a massive amount of nuclear weapons, it constitutes a serious threat to the extent that it may provoke a nuclear war in the western Pacific.

They did not present evidence to prove their allegations. As time passes, however, many circumstances have appeared that heighten our suspicions. North Korea has rejected nuclear inspections and used delaying tactics to avoid holding negotiations and talks on the nuclear issue. We cannot merely say that North Korea has been using the nuclear issue as a political card. Ever since it

declared that it would withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, it has maneuvered to make it difficult and complicated for it to return to the Treaty. Therefore, we should take precautions against the possibility that North Korea is trying to buy time to complete its nuclear weapons development.

Therefore, we must now not only try to clear up suspicions but also probe ways to counter the threats. Even while saying that he "is not developing nuclear weapons," Kim Il-song has "rejected nuclear inspections." We must not accept the former without paying attention to the latter: an emotional approach.

Even while rejecting inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], North Korea has tried to have bilateral negotiations with the United States. This is a scheme to make the nuclear issue an issue between North Korea and the United States, not an international issue, and, thus, pursue negotiations with the United States. This is also a plan to buy time. The North Korean-U.S. talks are meetings that handle the improvement of bilateral relations and other general affairs. It is clear that North Korea will present unreasonable conditions in the North Korean-U.S. talks.

The North Korean nuclear issue can be resolved by international pressure and an international cooperative system. Therefore, the international community must not stop its efforts to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue. It must provide diversified measures to cope with the nuclear threat. We must not only step up our cooperation with the IAEA, but also have the North Korean nuclear issue seriously discussed at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation [APEC] summit talks in November and the ROK-Japanese summit talks, which will be held prior to the APEC summit talks.

Policy of Solving Nuclear Issue With Talks Reconfirmed

SK1610055893 Seoul YONHAP in English
0551 GMT 16 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 16 (YONHAP)—South Korea reconfirmed its policy of solving North Korea's nuclear issue through dialogue as far as possible while maintaining its policy of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula at a meeting of unification-related ministers Saturday.

The meeting, headed by Unification Minister Han Wansang, confirmed that if Pyongyang guarantees the transparency of its nuclear program, Seoul will help it improve its relations with Washington and Tokyo and flexibly review whether the joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise "Team Spirit" should be suspended.

If North Korea does not allow the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to change its inspection devices at nuclear sites in Yongbyon by the end of October, Pyongyang will have to face U.N. sanctions because it would be tantamount to rejecting the IAEA's safeguards system, the ministers agreed.

Also discussed at the meeting were the working-level talks with North Korea on an exchange of special envoys, diplomatic talks with Washington on how to solve North

Korea's nuclear problem and the recent IAEA General Assembly attended by the science and technology minister.

Article Views Government's Nuclear Policy

SK1010112693 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
10 Oct 93 p 3

[Article by Reporter Pak Tu-sik: "The Background of the Government's adherence to the Denuclearization Declaration"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry on 9 October assumed, to one's surprise, a disinterested attitude toward Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-jung's remarks. The minister had told the National Assembly that the ROK needs to review the declaration of denuclearization.

Considering the Foreign Ministry's recent assertion that a "denuclearization card" is the only way to resolve North Korea's nuclear issue, it came as a surprise. The Foreign Ministry merely attempted to emphasize that "there was no prior consultation with the government at all."

This has been reaffirmed at the security-related ministers' meeting chaired by President Kim Yong-sam at Chongwadae [presidential office]. In the meeting, President Kim said: "To ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and the survival of 70 million Korean people, neither South nor North Korea should possess nuclear weapons." Thus, he made clear that he has no intention of revising the denuclearization declaration in connection with a provision on reprocessing.

On the same day, the response of government officials in charge of national security was entirely focused on "the early settlement of the issue." Because they figured that if the case gets out of hand, the international cooperative system—which was set up to make North Korea give up its nuclear development program—may collapse. However, the government authorities' "unexpected indifference" on the matter reflects its self-awareness that the notion on "nuclear sovereignty" prevails in our society.

Two years have passed since our government made the declaration on "giving up nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities." On the basis of this declaration, the North and South on December 31, 1991 adopted "joint declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula." The declaration provided that the South and North should not have nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities.

Not having nuclear reprocessing facilities implies abandonment of "nuclear cycle," meaning nuclear-related technology is in the final stage of completion. At the time of concluding the declaration, only few of the nuclear experts and scholars expressed dissatisfaction against the declaration, denouncing that the declaration means abandonment of "nuclear sovereignty."

However, the notion on "nuclear sovereignty" is prevailing now not only among the parliamentary members, but also among the ordinary people as the controversy over the North's nuclear issue continues. In particular, the notion on "nuclear sovereignty" has become a major critique against the government's nuclear policy as the

existence of reprocessing facilities in Yongbyon, North Korea, was proven to be true last May.

It is generally believed that as the United States had strongly wished, the ROK declared that it would not possess nuclear reprocessing facilities. A country can possess nuclear reprocessing facilities under the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT]. Therefore, the ROK's possession of nuclear reprocessing facilities has nothing to do with North Korea's fulfillment of the obligations under the NPT. However, before the ROK issued the denuclearization declaration, the United States had said: North Korea, which has no commercial nuclear reactor, is trying to possess nuclear reprocessing facilities for military purposes, not for scientific and technological purposes. Therefore, if North Korea's efforts to possess nuclear reprocessing facilities are left unchecked, this will make North Korea "always ready to arm itself with nuclear weapons."

So, the ROK's declaration that it would not possess nuclear weapons was used by the United States to make North Korea abandon its nuclear reprocessing facilities. Also, because the ROK attempted to develop nuclear weapons in the late 1970's, urging North and South Korea not to possess nuclear reprocessing facilities was an excellent policy that kills two birds with one stone.

It has been learned that the ROK Government did not go through sufficient internal discussions before deciding not to possess nuclear reprocessing facilities. The decision is said to be the work of only Kim Chong-hwi, former senior presidential secretary for diplomacy and security. Even diplomats who now strongly demand that the denuclearization declaration be adhered to, did not readily consent to the decision at that time. Many government officials are, at heart, dissatisfied with the decision. However, opinions are divided now on if we should partially revise the denuclearization declaration to possess nuclear reprocessing facilities.

Adhering to the denuclearization declaration is the ROK Government's official position. The government adheres to the declaration because the nuclear issue has particular significance in international politics. It is almost impossible for countries other than the existing nuclear powers to secretly possess nuclear weapons. In particular, countries are very alert if other countries build nuclear reprocessing facilities, which extract plutonium, a material for building nuclear weapons. Under these circumstances, if we say that we will possess reprocessing facilities, which we once have said we would not, the international community will construe this as a "declaration that we would build nuclear weapons." Moreover, the ROK Government officially states that it is difficult for the government to declare that it "would possess nuclear processing facilities" under an international cooperative system designed to dissuade North Korea from building reprocessing facilities. Also, if we declare that we will possess nuclear reprocessing facilities, we will be able to deal offensively with the North Korean nuclear issue based on our sovereignty on the nuclear issue. However, then, we will enter into head-on conflicts with the international community.

A solution to this dilemma can be found while we are handling the North Korean nuclear issue. We may have to

reconsider seriously the issue concerning nuclear reprocessing facilities if the North Korean nuclear issue is not resolved and when we need reprocessing facilities to pursue scientific and technological purposes, including the disposal of nuclear waste materials. The denuclearization declaration is not a treaty and, therefore, can be abolished by issuing another declaration to that effect. The problem is how the powerful countries in our vicinity and other members of the international community will react to this. This is why the government has since tried to resolve the dilemma involving the remarks by the science and technology minister.

Lawmaker Says Country Should Have Nuclear Capability

SK1210131693 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
12 Oct 93 p 2

[Report by correspondent An Song-kyu from Kyeryongdae]

[Text] Attention is drawn to the recent allegation by a lawmaker that the ROK had nearly completed the development of nuclear weapons by the end of 1970's but abandoned the program completely soon after the launch of the Fifth Republic.

During the parliamentary investigation of the National Defense and Science Institute by the National Assembly National Defense Committee on the afternoon of 12 October, lawmaker Kang Chang-song from the Democratic Party said: "Former President Pak Chong-hui told me in September 1978 that the nuclear weapons development which was pushed ahead by the National Defense and Science Institute was making 95 percent progress. But the Fifth Republic regime stopped utilizing the research facilities and data connected with nuclear weapons development." He said that with the declaration on denuclearization by the Sixth Republic, the ROK completely lost the sovereignty of the nuclear program.

Lawmaker Kang then added: "Our country not only needs facilities for the peaceful use of nuclear energy, such as the nuclear reprocessing facilities and uranium enrichment facilities, but it should have the capability of producing nuclear weapons."

Lawmaker Yim Pok-chin from the Democratic Party said, "The Hyonmu Project—the project for the development of missiles—is limited to the development of missiles with a range of 180 km or shorter with the application of the missile technology export control system (MTCR) signed between the ROK and the United States. This agreement is unfairly disadvantageous to the ROK compared to the 300 km limitation applicable to other countries." He questioned the official from the National Defense and Science Institute, "What are your measures to improve this unreasonable and unequal agreement?"

Denuclearization Policy in Need of Reassessment

SK1010052193 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN
in Korean 10 Oct 93 p 3

[Editorial: "Let Sovereignty on the Nuclear Issue Be Discussed Publicly"]

[Text] The government called a security-related ministers' meeting on 9 October. This is proof that the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula is far from peaceful enough for us to live unalert. Tactfully avoiding inter-Korean dialogue using the nuclear issue as a weapon, the North is applying itself to the production of long-range missiles, such as Nodong-1s and Nodong-2s, and the construction of underground runways.

Despite the serious food shortage, the North has massively moved its tactical troops to the truce line, and is refusing, without a convincing reason, to accept the international community's request for nuclear inspection. No doubt, this reckless buildup of arms by the North and its nuclear capability constitute the main cause of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

The chilly air surrounding us is increasing with some other factors as well. China's rash nuclear testing caused serious damage to the international nuclear test ban which had seemed to be working well until recently. China might have used its nuclear card to express anti-U.S. sentiment, but it has undoubtedly encouraged North Korea and has given reason for its nuclear development.

The prolonged conflict between the conservative and progressive forces in Russia could lead Russia to change its nuclear reduction policy at any time. Japan may find it hard to adhere to the nonnuclear line indefinitely as it watches China's and North Korea's nuclear war capability build up. Taking all this into consideration, we need to cope with this crisis with a suprapartisan approach.

The security-related ministers' meeting held at Chongwadae [presidential residence] for the second time since the launch of the new government was necessary to review strategy to cope with the recent developments in the situation. Particularly noteworthy about what was discussed in the meeting was the reconfirmation that the ROK will not alter the "Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." It was in the form of the government's official denial of Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung's remark to the National Assembly. President Kim also made it clear that neither the North nor the South should possess nuclear weapons for the sake of the survival of the 70 million fellow countrymen.

We, however, feel the need to rediscuss the denuclearization policy that Former President No Tae-u declared in November 1991. Former President No's unilateral declaration on abandoning nuclear development must have been a diplomatic choice in consideration of the special environment of the ROK-U.S. security system. At that time, there was criticism, even within the government, that the declaration came from excessive optimism without being aware of the threat posed by North Korea's nuclear program undertaken in Yongbyon.

While many countries of the world are competing for their sovereignty on nuclear policy, it is not realistic that we alone should continue with the line of abandoning nuclear development. Moreover, we have committed a mistake of abandoning even the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Under the circumstances where we depend on nuclear energy for the great part of our energy demand, the declaration on denuclearization proves to be detrimental to our long-term science-energy policy.

Hence, we think it is time that the National Assembly openly and actively discusses nuclear policy for pure industrial use in order to secure national interests. We hope that the ruling and the opposition parties express their clear and serious positions on this. It should, of course, be from the suprapartisan position giving prior consideration to national interests.

S&T Minister Urges Development of Nuclear Fuel Technology

SK0910015093 Seoul YONHAP in English
0141 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 9 (YONHAP)—Science and Technology Minister Kim Si-chung says that he is prepared to recommend to President Kim Yong-sam amendment of the 1991 declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula made by former president No Tae-u.

He also says he believes it is necessary to have a reprocessing capability for spent nuclear fuel from the country's nuclear power stations, if it is for peaceful purposes.

The minister expressed his views during parliamentary inspection of the administration by the National Assembly economic and science committee on Friday.

Kim's remark came one day before President Kim was to meet with ministers concerned with national security at Chongwadae to discuss military and political developments in North Korea and in the wake of a nuclear test by China.

It is the first time a South Korean Government official has made any mention of the need for the nuclear fuel reprocessing and a revision of the denuclearization declaration.

In answer to questions by lawmakers, Minister Kim said, "It is unavoidable for the country to have a nuclear fuel reprocessing capability in order to dispose of nuclear waste and secure energy sources."

Kim also said he plans to recommend an amendment to the denuclearization declaration after consulting with other ministries. As for the timing, he will take international situations into consideration, he said.

Prior to Minister Kim's answers, Rep. Yi Chul of the opposition Democratic Party noted that No's declaration in November 1991 voluntarily abandons the development and establishment of facilities for nuclear fuel reprocessing and enriching uranium.

The denuclearization declaration ignores the very survival of the Korean people, Yi said, demanding that provision three of the declaration be scrapped.

China has resumed its nuclear testing and Japan is buying plutonium and accelerating the development of new nuclear technology, Yi said.

Moreover, he went on, North Korea is refusing to allow inspection of its nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and threatening to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

"At this stage, has the denuclearization declaration fulfilled any appreciable function as a restraint on North Korea's nuclear development?" Yi asked.

Yi said that the government should immediately proceed in developing technology for nuclear fuel reprocessing in order to secure energy resources for the country.

Rep. Son Se-il of the Democratic Party said that the No administration issued an inter-Korean declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula in February 1992 that bars South Korea from possessing any nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities and development of nuclear energy for peaceful and commercial uses forever.

While North Korea is pursuing self-sufficiency in nuclear technology, "We have disarmed ourselves as far as nuclear development is concerned, forcing the country to depend on foreign technology forever," Son said.

NEW ZEALAND

Labour Calls For Pacific Initiative on French Testing

BK0810053893 Hong Kong AFP in English
0129 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Wellington, Oct 8 (AFP)—Opposition Labour leader Mike Moore said Friday Pacific nations should call in their respective French ambassadors to express their anger at the possibility of France resuming nuclear testing in the region.

French defence minister Francois Leotard told a news conference in Paris Thursday that France would have to carry out further nuclear tests before signing an international test ban.

The minister spoke a day after the French government said it would not for the time being break its self-imposed testing moratorium in reply to a Chinese underground blast this week.

France's aim was to replace underground blasts by laboratory simulation but "before we do this, we will need at one point to carry out several tests, probably very small ones, to verify our experiments," Leotard said.

France's nuclear testing sites are at Mururoa in French Polynesia.

Moore said Foreign Minister Don McKinnon would have Labour's support if he communicated New Zealand's dismay at the possible resumption of testing to the French ambassador.

"Mr. McKinnon now ought to launch a Pacific initiative to seek support from all the foreign ministers in the Pacific," Moore said in a statement.

McKinnon called in Chinese Ambassador Li Jinhua on Wednesday to deliver a protest over China exploding a nuclear device at their Lop Nor underground testing site.

The Chinese test prompted fears that a self-imposed moratorium on testing by nuclear nations could end, but French President Francois Mitterand said there were no immediate plans to resume testing.

SINGAPORE

Lee Terms Western Reaction to PRC Test 'China-Bashing'

BK1410123593 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 14 Oct 93 p 1

[By Cherian George in Bandar Seri Begawan]

[Text] Bandar Seri Begawan—The West denied China the honour of hosting the 2000 Olympics in order to cut the emerging power down to size, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew said yesterday.

The Senior Minister also called the reaction to China's recent nuclear test a case of China-bashing by the Western media.

He was speaking to Singapore reporters covering his Brunei visit.

Asked about Beijing's failure to be chosen as the host city for the Olympic Games in the year 2000, he said:

"America and Britain succeeded in cutting China down to size. They showed that despite all the talk of imminent greatness, China was not able to muster half the votes of the International Olympic Committee."

Beijing lost by two votes to Sydney last month after many in the West—including the United States Congress and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd—came out strongly against the Chinese capital.

Mr. Lee said: "The apparent reason was 'human rights'. The real reason was political, to show Western political clout."

He said that dissidents in China—including Mr. Wei Jingsheng, who was released after 15 years' jail—were themselves in favour of the Games going Beijing's way.

"If you believe the victims of their human rights abuses, you should give the Olympics to China to help human rights," Mr. Lee said.

During the 20-minute press conference at the Istana Darul Taqwa guest palace, he was also asked for his views on China's explosion of a nuclear device last week—a move criticised by the West as jeopardising the proposed test-ban treaty.

"It is China-bashing by the Western media portraying China as a belligerent power," he said.

"China has exploded 90-plus nuclear devices, compared with over 900 by the US. If one additional nuclear test can be so damaging to the environment, the West would not immediately have talked of resuming their testing after the Chinese explosion."

On the on-going talks on Hongkong's political future—another event that has been testing China's relations with the West—he said that these were of less concern to Singapore and the region.

He noted that President Bill Clinton was not linking trade concessions for China with its conduct over Hongkong.

"If the US was involved, then we would have been affected. When it is a British-China squabble, damage to third parties will be limited," he said.

VIETNAM

Da Lat Nuclear Research Institute Profiled

BK0310142193 Hanoi VNA in English 1357 GMT 3 Oct 93

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 4—In 1990, Doctor G. Nair, an expert of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), wrote about the Da Lat Nuclear Research Institute as follows:

"By its quick development, the Da Lat Nuclear Research Institute deserves help from every part of the world. On behalf of the IAEA, I wish the best future for the institute. This is a very good example proving that with devotion, hard work and creativeness how nice result can a developing country achieve."

Set up in 1956, the Da Lat nuclear reactor was the first of its kind in Southeast Asia. With the assistance from the former Soviet Union and IAEA, the reactor was restored in early 1984 with a capacity of 500 kw, double the level before 1975. However, it is not used to generate electricity, only for research and production of radioactive materials.

During the past decades, the reactor has been operating safely causing no environmental hazard to Da Lat. Many foreign scientists have come to help the institute. The IAEA has also extended its effective assistance. At present, thousands of patients at hospitals across the country are receiving treatment with radioactive isotopes supplied by the Da Lat reactor. The institute also produces technetium to supply remote regions. In other countries, technetium is produced only at reactors of at least ten megawatts. This achievements of the Da Lat Institute has rejoiced IAEA experts.

In 1992, IAEA supplied 40 of the fund for several research projects. [sentence as received] The institute used almost all this aid to buy equipments to gradually upgrade its capacity.

The institute has sold its services three times cheaper than in other countries. For instance, it analyzed samples for various economic branches, produced equipments to determine the quality of gold, studied the anti-radioactive capacity of Linh Chi mushroom, etc.

Overhaul of the reactor and modernisation of control is the main task of the institute in 1993. At the same time, it continues to supply radioactive material to various hospitals.

Over the past 10 years, the more than 200 personnel of the institute have displayed high devotion and self-reliance in their work.

Dr. Tran Ha Anh, director of the institute, is a French-trained doctor of nuclear physics. With assistance from the IAEA, many young engineers at the institute have been sent to study abroad or to work as experts in developing countries.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

Muslims Threaten To Detonate Chlorine Barrels

Seek To Destroy Zvornik Residential Areas

LD1310221593 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina
Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Report by Zvornik area Armed Forces Press Center for Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio and Television]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We have just received the latest report from the Zvornik front.

[Correspondent] The aggressor [Serb forces] are still using long-range heavy artillery to destroy residential areas in the free Zvornik region, inflicting heavy civilian losses in Zaseok, Nezuk, Vitinica, and Kobilici. [passage omitted]

Despite our warnings that we will eventually use all available means to defend the civilian population, including the chlorine already prepared, the Chetniks are continuing with their crimes. Once again we warn the world public that our units are prepared to immediately detonate the barrels of chlorine and the Teocak dam. If this takes place we will not bear any responsibility.

Muslims Use Gas Against Serbs, Croats in Zvornik

LD1910120493 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0923 GMT 19 Oct 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 19 (TANJUG)—Forces loyal to Bosnian Muslim leader Alija Izetbegovic are in battles against Bosnian Serbs and Croats using war gases banned in all international conventions, a number of sources have said.

Mid-last week, Muslim troops fired ten 120-mm mortar shells filled with chlorine and ammonium on Serb positions around Zvornik (eastern Bosnia), Bosnian Serb military sources said.

The attack, preceded by a similar one on the village of Boskovici some 25 km northwest of Zvornik, was reported to the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) by the command of the Serb army's Zvornik Garrison.

A number of Western media reported on this. But, according to Hans de Vreij—central and eastern Europe correspondent of the Netherlands highest-circulation DAILY TELEGRAF—UNPROFOR failed to answer his queries about the existence of documentary evidence for the Serb allegations.

De Vreij quoted the UNPROFOR command in Zagreb as saying that they did not know what happened with the samples of ground and vegetation as well as the weapons used, which U.N. military observers collected after the respective attacks near Zvornik.

He said it was illusory to expect a possible U.N. reaction, since it was now certain that UNPROFOR's report about the case did not exist.

Meanwhile, evidence was provided that Muslims have used chemical weapons against Bosnian Croats. De Vreij said in an article published in the specialised JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY.

The weekly said it had copies of medical reports from a hospital in the Croat-held town of Busovaca, saying that 21 soldiers admitted in the previous three weeks showed symptoms of exposure to large doses of chlorine.

Last week, Croatian television broadcast an interview with Professor Zlatko Binnenfeld who said the Muslims in central Bosnia were using chlorine, massively used in World War One.

Central Bosnia-Herzegovina has since the beginning of this year been the scene of fierce fighting between Croats and Muslims for domination over territories with the mixed population, previously cleansed of Serbs.

Binnenfeld warned that 500 tonnes of chlorine in Tuzla, a major complex of the chemical industry, threatened to cause an ecological disaster some 50-60 kilometres around the town. And 60 tonnes of mercury in Tuzla, if drained to the River Spreca, might destroy flora and fauna in the rivers of Drina, Sava and Danube, he added.

Supported by Izetbegovic's regime, Muslim extremists were persistently trying to cause ecological disasters—from planting explosives at the Visegrad Dam to placing chlorine-loaded cisterns on the front line near Gracac in northern Bosnia.

Binnenfeld said he had warned the U.N. secretary-general, international mediators on the former Yugoslavia Owen and Stoltenberg, UNPROFOR and many international organizations of possible consequences of such disasters.

Since all warnings voiced by the Serb side either 'disappeared' or remained fruitless, it is still to be seen if Croat complaints will effect a proper reaction.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Illegal Trade in Nuclear Material Assessed

93CHI050X Prague RESPEKT in Czech No 37, 1993 p 14

[Article by Tomas Smetanka: "Dangerous Disarmament"]

[Text] With the fall of communism, the threat of nuclear confrontation between the superpowers disappeared. Signed agreements call for a reduction in nuclear armaments. This gives rise to optimism: The world will be spared one of the most serious dangers. But these same circumstances—the crumbling of the communist system and the lowering of the numbers of nuclear weapons—however, result in even new and difficult-to-predict risks.

The disintegration of the Soviet Union and the emergence of new republics on its territory has resulted in the breakup of one original nuclear force, spread over four states, and Moscow has lost direct control over virtually 3,000 warheads in Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. The relationship the countries have to those weapons that have remained on the territory following the breakup of the former USSR is gradually changing, from the originally promised complete turnover of the weapons to Russia to

the recent declaration by Ukraine to the effect that it considers all former Soviet nuclear weapons on its territory to be its own.

Firm central control that guaranteed that nothing would escape from the Soviet nuclear arsenal has crumbled, and there is the justified fear that without such control materials for a nuclear reaction can easily find their illegal way to interestees abroad.

For example, last year in May, reports appeared indicating that two or three nuclear artillery shells or small missiles were missing in Kazakhstan. This was possibly the result of administrative negligence, but it was also possible that the munitions ended up in Iran, and that Tehran thus already has fissionable materials.

A second risk lies in the fact that free nuclear materials will result from the elimination of nuclear weapons—material which it will not be possible to render harmless immediately or to use for civilian purposes. The greater the supply, the greater the risk of it being misused. In fulfilling the terms of the START disarmament agreement, approximately six metric tons of plutonium and 30 tons of highly enriched uranium will be dismantled from nuclear warheads in Russia each year over the next 25 years. A number of Western observers feel that the country lacks a reliable system capable of recording this material.

The supply of nuclear material will grow, not only thanks to the dismantling of nuclear warheads, but also as a result of processing exhausted fuel from nuclear power plants.

Anyone who possesses plutonium or highly enriched uranium almost has an atomic weapon. This material is the basic component in the production of a bomb, and is the most difficult material to acquire. Everything else can be acquired easily. To obtain highly enriched uranium or plutonium from natural uranium requires not only considerable effort and much money, but also the ability to keep a nuclear program secret or use some other method to evade international control (or possibly requires that this control be resisted). This is why countries that are prepared to invest a lot of resources are embarking on their own production of material for nuclear weapons. At the same time, these are countries that do not assign any fundamental importance to respecting international commitments.

Iraq and North Korea are recent cases. Korea made it impossible for inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency to visit locations where, according to U.S. intelligence services, the manufacture of plutonium from exhausted fuel is being prepared. Shortly thereafter, it threatened to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and thus demonstrated that it was close to developing a nuclear bomb.

Iraqi ambitions to build the "first Arab atomic bomb" were not suppressed by the assault Israeli aircraft made in July 1981 to destroy a French-delivered nuclear reactor. Since that time, Iraq has concentrated on a different form of preparing fissionable material: It purchased components in Europe and in the United States that would make it possible to build centrifuges for enriching uranium and to then use the enriched uranium in weapons. At the time that war broke out in the Persian Gulf, Saddam Husayn

was a year away from the capability to produce nuclear weapons, according to estimates made by experts.

Anyone who does not wish to or cannot afford to produce their own fissionable materials can attempt to acquire them from existing supplies. In terms of the overall world quantity, the dose necessary to produce a bomb is minimal: Approximately 15 kg of highly enriched uranium is enough, that is to say, the total world supply is 100,000 times greater.

The police and customs officials in European countries have already noted that fissionable materials are beginning to be traded and that the source of these materials are the countries of the former USSR. According to the weekly *THE ECONOMIST*, the number of established cases of nuclear-material smuggling has risen, on a worldwide scale, from 35 in 1991 to more than 100 last year. These cases always involve materials from industrial sources, rather than weapons components, but this means that channels already exist through which the trade runs. Should the need arise, or the opportunity present itself, shipments that are actually explosive could move along tried and tested pathways.

The first reliable inventory of nuclear material in the world (*World Inventory of Plutonium and Highly Enriched Uranium, 1992*, Oxford University Press, 1993) was published in the spring of this year. As far as two substances that can make up a nuclear charge, the authors list the following numbers: approximately 1,000 tons of plutonium and 1,500 tons of highly enriched uranium.

Plutonium is the result of splitting atoms of uranium in a nuclear reactor. Reactors for military purposes are set up to produce the maximum quantity of plutonium 239 isotopes. This material is used in atomic bombs in virtually pure form.

In addition to the above isotopes and other materials, exhausted fuel from civilian reactors contains an additive of even-numbered plutonium isotopes, which renders a nuclear reaction more difficult.

In Britain, France, and elsewhere, exhausted fuel is processed in special operations and uranium and plutonium suitable for reuse in the reactor are separated from it.

Of the 1,000 tons of plutonium in the world, the greatest portion is in the civilian sector. More than half of this quantity is contained in exhausted fuel from commercially used reactors, which is awaiting reprocessing. Factories for separating plutonium from exhausted fuel were built in the 1970's with the expectation that they will provide fuel for a new generation of so-called fast reactors that would burn plutonium. In the end, however, neither the demand for nuclear energy nor the economic results achieved by the fast reactors met expectations, and a decline in the price of uranium placed the use of plutonium at a further disadvantage. Therefore, most of the civilian plutonium, acquired as a result of reprocessing—72 tons—lies in storage facilities.

Nevertheless, the separation of plutonium from exhausted fuel is supposed to continue. Appropriate facilities cost billions of dollars and no one dares to decide to close them.

Moreover, some producers of nuclear energy are bound by long-term agreements covering the processing of exhausted fuel, which appeared to be advantageous years ago, at the time they were signed.

Processing factories will produce an average of 21 tons of plutonium per year over the next 20 years. A forecast that takes into account the possible partial utilization of plutonium in reactors expects that in the year 2010 the supply of civilian plutonium will reach a level of 265 tons. The question arises as to what to do with it.

Uranium is found in two isotopes—235 and 238. The first of these is easily split and releases energy, but is only present in negligible quantities in natural uranium. More than 99 percent of uranium material consists of the second isotope. In order for uranium to be usable in the most widely used type of reactors, it must be enriched—that is to say, the content of uranium 235 in the material must be increased. In Czech and Slovak nuclear power plants, for example, fuel containing 3-percent uranium 235 is used. Some experimental reactors use highly enriched uranium—94-percent—and this material is used in weapons and to propel military vessels. Almost 95 percent of all highly enriched uranium is used by the U.S. and Russian armed forces.

The United States and the former USSR also account for the main share of military-grade plutonium; approximately 250 tons of it are in their arsenals.

In eliminating nuclear weapons according to the disarmament agreements, additional military-grade plutonium will be added to the excessive supplies of plutonium based on exhausted fuels. In the countries of the former USSR, there will be specifically more missiles destined for liquidation than is the case in the United States: From time to time, the Americans performed maintenance on the plutonium charges in their weapons, which gradually decay, and they isolated the impurities resulting from the decay. The Soviet Army only stored older weapons in reserve facilities and replaced them with fresh ones.

Fewer difficulties will be experienced in regard to removing highly enriched uranium than is the case with plutonium. It is possible to "dilute" this material to a less enriched degree and use it in nuclear power plants. According to a study made by the Uranium Institute of London, as cited in *THE ECONOMIST*, highly enriched uranium from U.S. and Soviet weapons, diluted by adding uranium 238 isotopes, could satisfy approximately three years of world demand for nuclear fuel. This is a very unpleasant prospect for current suppliers of uranium who are already now suffering as a result of the low price and of little demand. From the safety standpoint, such a solution is advantageous, because to obtain weapons-grade material from uranium that has been treated in this manner is equally as difficult as obtaining such material from natural uranium.

[Box, p 14]

A Criminal Act: Trading in Radioactive Goods

"There are repeated indications in Europe recently that trade in nuclear materials is beginning," says the chief of the Department of Nuclear and Ecological Criminality of the

Central Criminal Police of the Czech Republic. The department was established this year in the spring and, in cooperation with similarly specialized units operating in surrounding West European countries, is engaged in solving the first cases of a new kind of criminal act: "Every such department is charting the reasons for these actions, the forms, methods, is noting the type of goods being sold, the prices, the routes, the individuals involved, the methods of protection, and the mechanisms of bank transfers."

There are not yet many cases of smuggling nuclear materials and illegal trading involving nuclear materials, but their numbers are growing relatively fast. It can, thus, be expected that they could soon become part of organized crime in our country. Czech police authorities, together with German police and Austrian and Swiss police, have solved several cases involving smuggling of radioactive materials in which Czechs and Slovaks were involved. At the present moment, however, no one is under arrest in the Czech Republic in conjunction with this type of criminal act. Demand resulted from the embargo of imports of certain materials to some countries. The sums being paid range from "hundreds to millions of dollars for gram quantities."

In view of the fact that there is a danger here that transcends the borders of a single state, Interpol is striving for coordination between police units of member countries and is promoting the working out of a common strategy. This is primarily a case where all countries involved should unequivocally designate trading in radioactive, fissionable, or strategic materials as a criminal act. This provision is not contained in the Czech Criminal Code, but is contained in its proposed amendment. Furthermore, it is necessary to unify punishment assigned for committing this crime in individual countries and to ensure the transfer of information among interested police groupings. The smuggling of nuclear materials represents a great risk to the perpetrator, his surroundings, as well as for the police in intervening. According to the chief of the Department of Nuclear and Ecological Criminality, there will be a need, in the immediate future, to introduce new technical equipment, to educate a generation of specialists capable of making safe interventions, there will be the need to have available containers for storing intercepted dangerous items, instruments for their liquidation, protective clothing, and so forth.

Experts Check Czech Claims of CW Use in Gulf War

*LD1510205993 Prague CTK in English
2038 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] Prague, Oct 15 (CTK)—Three U.S. military experts have come to the Czech Republic in the course of an investigation into whether nerve gas was used by Saddam Husayn during the Gulf War, the Czech Defence Ministry said today.

The ministry gave no further information.

U.S. Senator Donald Riegle called for an investigation a month ago when announcing there was evidence to suggest that some U.S. military units had been exposed to a low level chemical attack.

Riegle referred to the statement made by the Czech Defence Minister Antonin Baudys in July to the effect that a Czechoslovak anti-chemical unit had detected traces of Sarin nerve gas at the start of the war.

The House of Representatives investigated the health complaints many American Gulf veterans made, even though Baudys had originally stated the Sarin was detected in amounts not harmful to health.

Today's Czech press claims that the Czechoslovak anti-chemical unit also measured traces of Yperit, another gas used in chemical warfare.

The press reports that the American experts, allegedly chemical unit soldiers attached to the research institute of the U.S. Defense Department, left Prague today.

ROMANIA

IAEA's Extension of Nonproliferation Treaty Favored

*AU0110184793 Bucharest ROMPRES in English
1605 GMT 1 Oct 93*

[Text] Vienna ROMPRES, 1/10/1993—At the debates the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] general conference (the 37th edition) is holding in Vienna, the head of the Romanian delegation, Mihail Balanescu, member for Romania of the IAEA Governors' Board and vice president of the board, pledged the support of Romania's government for the initiatives and measures the IAEA takes for the improvement of the agency's control system. He also informed the conference that Romania endorses the indefinite extension of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

BRAZIL

CTA Develops Laser for Uranium Enrichment

94SM0023W Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL
in Portuguese 7-8 Sep 93 p 7

[Article by Virginia Silveira: "CTA Develops Laser for Use in Uranium Enrichment Process"]

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos—The Institute of Advanced Studies (leav) at the Aerospace Technical Center (CTA) in Sao Jose dos Campos is developing a liquid-propelled gas dynamic laser (a laser beam emitted by a gas mixture process) for use in a uranium enrichment process. The project has the cooperation of the National Institute of Space Research (INPE), which is also involved in research aimed at producing a liquid-propelled rocket engine.

What the two projects have in common is the development of a liquid fuel chamber that will be used both to emit a high-powered laser beam and to generate energy with enough thrust to drive a propulsion unit (rocket engine). But the main objective of the gas dynamic laser research, according to Marco Antonio Sala Minucci, coordinator of the leav project, is to produce a laser beam with a wavelength of 16 microns and 10 billion watts of power so as to achieve a higher concentration of enriched uranium (235), which is used as fuel in nuclear reactors.

According to Minucci, research into the laser enrichment of uranium is already under way in several countries and can be considered the most accessible and least expensive technology for Brazil because of the process used. The laser beam is generated by the liquid combustion of gases—nitrous oxide plus benzene—inside a compact cylindrical chamber. The combustion of those gases results in the production of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and steam.

Beam

According to researcher Minucci, the three gases combined produce the substance that emits the laser beam. The process in the combustion chamber is started by an ignition system similar to that in a liquid-propelled rocket engine. "That process makes it possible to generate energy in laser form for about 1 or 2 minutes," he explains. In previous experiments, according to Minucci, the fuel chamber operated for a maximum of 5 seconds.

In that case, the gas did not burn uniformly and combustion usually did not occur, the result being soot and not enough power to emit the laser beam. "The ignition system in that process did not have enough energy to initiate combustion of the nitrous oxide with the benzene," he explains.

The gas dynamic laser project actually began in 1985, when scientists from the leav succeeded for the first time in producing a laser powered by a supersonic wind tunnel. The laser beam was obtained by mixing three gases—helium, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen—at high temperature and under high pressure. In that process, the gases expand rapidly in a system of supersonic nozzles. Escaping at supersonic speed, the laser's active medium—the gases—passes into the tunnel's test section and produces a laser pulse within two thousandths of a second.

According to Minucci, heating the gas mixture in the shock tube served to demonstrate the concept, but a laser pulse could only be achieved once every half hour. The radiation emitted by the laser had a wavelength of 10.6 microns and 10 watts of power.

Low Investment

Although the test time was short, the shock tube process was advantageous because of its relative ease of operation and the low investment required. "We used equipment that was already available at the leav," researcher Minucci said.

According to Minucci, the leav's new experiment with the generation of gas dynamic laser beams by a process of liquid combustion will give researchers a better chance of achieving a longer lasting and more continuous laser beam. He pointed out: "Our intention is to produce a laser emitting 1,000 pulses per second for at least 5 minutes."

Minucci says that the first experiment with liquid combustion should be complete by the middle of 1994. "If that experiment is successful, the next step will be to build a pilot uranium enrichment plant and then pass the technology on to industry," he commented. According to Minucci, Brazil currently imports all the fuel used to power its nuclear reactors.

But so far the project lacks the money needed for its development. "We are negotiating with the CNPQ [National Research Council] for a grant. There should be a decision on our application in October," he said. Until that money is approved, researchers are working on the project with money already available to the leav.

According to Minucci, the challenge facing the research project will be not only financial but also technological. "For us to produce a high-powered laser system emitting beams in the region of 16 microns, we will have to deal with the problem of stability during the process of heating and pressurizing the gases through liquid combustion," he explained.

FRG Minister Sets Condition on Nuclear Cooperation

LD0710191593 Hamburg DPA in German
1420 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Brasilia (DPA)—After 1995, Germany will only help Brazil with the construction of two nuclear power stations if the South American country commits itself formally to using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

This emerged in Brasilia today on the sidelines of the visit by Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel. The nuclear power station Angra-2, which is still under construction, and the Angra-3 plant west of Rio de Janeiro are to be equipped mainly with German technology. For Angra-2, 85 percent of the parts have already been delivered. Because of financial problems on the Brazilian side, the construction process had been delayed by several years.

Today Kinkel met with his Brazilian counterpart, Celso Amorim. Later he held talks with Itamar Franco, head of state and government. At a meeting with Finance Minister

Henrique Cardoso scheduled for later today, the restrictions on foreign capital, which have been criticized by German companies, are likely to be discussed.

FRG Minister Urges President To Sign NPT

PY0810002893 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel this morning met with President Itamar Franco and his Brazilian counterpart, Celso Amorim.

One of the conversation's main topics was the continuation of the construction of the Angra-2 nuclear power station, which is funded by the German enterprise Siemens.

The German minister also advocated Brazil's signing of the treaty for nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in Latin America so Germany can continue cooperating with Brazil in the nuclear energy area. The minister noted the importance of implementing nuclear safeguards.

Human rights and the constitutional reform also were mentioned during the conversation.

The visitor advocated equal treatment for foreign and local capital in order to guarantee foreign investments in Brazil in the future.

Minister Klaus Kinkel invited President Franco to visit Germany in December as a testimony of the good relations between the two countries.

FRG Minister Told Angra System May Be Privatized

PY1110211693 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Oct 93 Section 1 p 11

[Excerpts] Finance Minister Fernando Henrique Cardoso yesterday told German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel that the Brazilian Government is interested in privatizing the Angra system of nuclear power plants. He nonetheless stressed that this decision depends on Congress, and that it would be discussed during the constitutional revision.

Minister Cardoso revealed this when he met with Kinkel, whom he received late in the afternoon yesterday. Kinkel asked about the situation of the Brazilian nuclear project and the resumption of construction on the Angra-2 plant. Cardoso told the German minister that discussion of the project has not reached President Itamar Franco. He also said that resuming the project depends on its financing.

When Kinkel heard this he told Cardoso that his country can finance the Angra construction, but Brazil must first define what it wants from the project. The German minister also said that his country is interested in discussing with Brazil the Nonproliferation Treaty. Cardoso told him that Brazil has already demonstrated that it will use Angra for peaceful purposes only. [passage omitted on patent rights, foreign capital issues]

The German minister also spoke with the president about finishing construction on the Angra-2 nuclear plant, clearly expressing the interest of the German company Siemens in continuing to participate in the construction.

Kinkel then invited President Franco to visit Germany in December. Franco has not given him an answer. The German minister is supposed to travel this evening to Buenos Aires, where he will meet with all the German ambassadors assigned to South America.

President Franco Decides To Cancel Angra-3 Nuclear Plant

PY0910012893 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] President Itamar Franco has decided that the construction of the Angra-3 nuclear power plant will not be initiated during his term in office. With regard to the Angra-2 nuclear power plant under construction, the president is awaiting a report being drafted by the Mines, Energy, and Metallurgy Ministry to assess that power plant's situation.

Franco canceled the signature of a contract with Germany that would have guaranteed the appropriation of financial resources for completing the construction of Angra-2, some (\$1.5 billion). Mines, Energy, and Metallurgy Minister Paulino Cicero was to have travelled to Germany on 11 October to sign a contract with a consortium of banks to finance the project.

According to presidential spokesman Francisco Baker, the president is awaiting the aforementioned report to assess the feasibility of finishing the construction of the Angra-2 power plant, but he already has decided that Angra-3 will not be built during his presidency.

CUBA

Atomic Energy Head Calls for Ban on Nuclear Weapons

FL1510225793 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2051 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] During the 37th International Conference on Atomic Energy, which recently concluded in Vienna, Austria, Cuba stated that the world needs to go beyond nonproliferation of nuclear weapons: It needs to ban them. Andres Garcia, a member of the secretariat of nuclear affairs in Cuba, said that such a stance of working with the rest of the world for the peaceful use of nuclear energy demonstrates our country's clear position in its nuclear energy strategy.

During a meeting in this capital [not further identified], Garcia explained that, with the Revolution, Cuba has developed a great scientific potential in the area of nuclear energy. He added that Cuban technicians are now in a condition to carry out projects. Furthermore, Garcia pointed out that Cuba has been granted approximately \$1 million for nuclear projects by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

INDIA

Advanced Nuclear Reactors To Be Offered for Export

BK0410123393 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
in English 30 Sep 93 p 10

[By Hindustan Times Correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 29—India has offered several types of advanced nuclear reactors, using uranium and thorium derivatives as fuel, for export, mostly for research purposes. It is for the first time any country has offered thorium derivative experimental reactor for export.

The offers were made by Indian Atomic Energy Commission chairman Dr. R. Chidambaram speaking at the annual general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) at Vienna. The chairman's speech was made available here today. He is leading the Indian delegation at the IAEA conference.

The reactors offered for sale abroad are a five to 10 mw [megawatt] multipurpose research reactor using natural uranium fuel for advanced physics and materials research with a characteristic high neutron flux. This reactor could also be used for different types of radioisotopes production. India already has a full scale 100 mw variable neutron flux multi-purpose research reactor functioning, named Dhruva at Trombay, considered a marvel of nuclear engineering.

India has also offered a small 30 kw [kilowatt] experimental reactor fuelled entirely by uranium-233 [U-233] which is not occurring naturally but is derived from naturally occurring thorium. India has rich deposits of thorium along its western and eastern coast lines. The U-233 reactor is not available with any other country in the world. It can be used for experiments in neutron radiography, neutron activation analysis and other experiments. A similar reactor using U-233 is already functioning at Kalpakkam centre near Madras and at BARC [Bhabha Atomic Research Center] in Trombay.

All these exports are subject to the safeguards arrangements with International Atomic Energy Agency.

Dr. Chidambaram also offered to export heavy water to any country which needs this material used in nuclear power generation for slowing down neutrons in reactors and for heat transport. This offer underlines the fact that India has moved from a heavy water deficient to heavy water surplus country through its own technologies.

The Atomic Energy Commission chairman revealed for the first time the advances India had made in the nuclear fuel cycle. This included use of thorium bundles in thermal reactors which would be processed to obtain uranium-233 for use as fuel in third generation reactors. He revealed that India was building an engineering scale facility for such reprocessing of thorium to obtain U-233 "which is for us the nuclear fuel of the future."

Dr. Chidambaram gave details of the Indian reprocessing of spent uranium fuel in thermal reactors to obtain plutonium. He said that already two reprocessing plants were functioning at Trombay and Tarapur and the third was

under construction at Kalpakkam. This would make India a major producer of plutonium for use as fuel in second generation reactors.

India was also designing on its own 500 mw nuclear thermal reactors to be set up at Tarapur. Dr. Chidambaram said. He offered Indian expertise in manufacturing and using nuclear isotopes in areas like agriculture, health, environmental monitoring etc. for other developing countries. He also described India as a "leading producer of radioisotopes."

Another technological advance achieved by India was the design and fabrication of a Synchrotron Radiation Facility which is being set up at Indore, the radiation source for this being vacuum ultra-violet and soft x-ray electron storage ring.

According to Dr. Chidambaram India has now technologies of its own with industrial level facilities in them for in-service inspection for reactor systems, remote manipulated video inspection systems, vibration based diagnostic system for reactor coolant channels etc. and is rapidly moving towards design of an Advanced Heavy Water reactor. A large number of technologies as spin offs from nuclear energy research had been transferred to industry.

On the issue of nuclear proliferation, Dr. Chidambaram told the IAEA that India considered as a "disturbing development" that nonproliferation should be used as a tool for technology denial.

Pointing out that India's track record on non-proliferation "is blemishless and next to none", he called for increased international cooperation in peaceful applications of nuclear energy. He denounced the restrictions being imposed by certain countries on growing list of items which deprived developing countries of technological progress.

Dr. Chidambaram was obviously referring to the United States led consortium of industrial nations placing export restrictions on many technologies and materials to India and other developing countries in the name of non-proliferation and missile technology spread.

Atomic Energy Department To Export Heavy Water

BK2909133993 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES
in English 11 Sep 93 p 12

[By Rajendra Prabhu]

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 10—The Atomic Energy Department (DAE) is looking out for buyers abroad for its surplus heavy water.

In the late 70s and early 80s, heavy water shortage was a major constraint for the nuclear power programme of the DAE. Now the tables have been turned.

Heavy water is used as a moderator for slowing down neutrons in a natural uranium fuelled reactor. It is also used to remove the heat from the reactor to the secondary steam generator for driving the turbines. Each 235 MW reactor needs about 250 tonnes of heavy water for initial fill which is recirculated.

In the 70s the first set of heavy water plants set up with foreign help at Baroda, Tuticorin and Talcher functioned erratically and had to be closed down for long periods leading to scarcity of this moderator-cum coolant high cost liquid. In some cases like Rajasthan reactor-two and Madras Atomic Power Station-one, this affected the date of commissioning of the plants. In the first case, DAE had to import Soviet heavy water through an agreement. The second case had to wait for indigenous heavy water to be available before commissioning.

However the situation turned for the better with more heavy water plants coming up. It is significant that the later plants done completely with Indian technology, Indian design and mostly Indian equipment fabricated in our factories, worked far better than the foreign ones.

At present there are eight heavy water plants in total. Of these the one at Talcher has been totally out of commission for long. The output from the seven plants is more than what the country requires, according to DAE sources. Partly, this surplus also is because of slowing down of the nuclear power plan under which more reactors were to come up to generate in total 10,000 MW of power through the nuclear fission route by the turn of the decade.

DAE sources are reluctant to quantify the surplus but insist that it is "substantial".

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman P. Chidambaram has already contradicted the reports in the Western media that India had imported heavy water "clandestinely." It is pointed out that the only time we had to import heavy water was in the late 70s when it was obtained under an agreement registered with the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna. Even this was not fully utilised and for quite some years India has not been importing heavy water.

The DAE sources are not bothered about the recent United States embargo on U.S. companies exporting fertiliser plant technology to India. Heavy water plants depend upon synthesis gas and ammonia from fertiliser plants for isolating and concentrating heavy water from ordinary water. The U.S. embargo on fertiliser technology is to prevent India from obtaining heavy water through this route.

There is no great consternation in DAE over this ban because of the advanced capability India has developed by itself in heavy water production technology. In ordinary water there is a tiny percentage, (about 0.06 percent) of heavy water. By using ammonia to pick up this heavy water and then concentrate it through repeated distillation, heavy water in sufficient concentration is obtained for nuclear power plants. The ammonia is returned to the fertiliser plant. Except two, all the six heavy water plants are attached to the fertiliser plants.

Most of the fertiliser plants are using only technology from Italy and not from the U.S. Hence the embargo may not apply to even future fertiliser plants. Besides, even in this case, there has been considerable indigenisation.

DAE has also developed and built a new route to heavy water using hydrogen sulphide. This does not require any

piggy ride on fertiliser plants. The first such plant was built completely with Indian technology at Kota.

After the Kota plant, the second such plant using hydrogen sulphide route was built at Manuguru (Andhra Pradesh). The plants after some teething troubles have been working well, according to DAE.

The heavy water plants cost around Rs. [rupees] 500 crore to build and require a high degree of precision engineering. Most of the critical components are also built in India. They are one of the most complex process plants to be built and operated. Only a few countries have the complete technology from design to commissioning of the heavy water plants; and India is one of them.

DAE also plans to build one more heavy water plant, but it all depends upon more funds being sanctioned during the Eighth Plan. The heavy water plants attached to fertiliser processes are at Tuticorin, Baroda, Talcher, Thal and Hazira. The last two are with capacity above 100 tonnes each. There is one more plant at Nangal which uses an electrolytic process but which is a small one.

In case there is no additional fertiliser plant due to U.S. embargo, the heavy water production will not suffer because the hydrogen sulphide route could be used with most of the plant built in India itself.

President Fetes Swedish King, Reaffirms Nuclear Weapons Stand

*BK1210042393 Delhi All India Radio Network in English
0245 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[Text] India has reaffirmed its stand for a universal and nondiscriminatory regime for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Speaking at the banquet in honor of the visiting King Carl Gustaf of Sweden in New Delhi last night, the president, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, said while the threat of a nuclear war has receded in the post-cold war era, mankind is yet to free itself fully from the threat of nuclear weapons. The president said India and Sweden share common aspirations on the emergence of an equitable world economic order. He expressed the hope that the Swedish king's visit will enhance Swedish participation in the development of India's economy.

IRAN

Institute Finds No Evidence of Nuclear Arms Program

*LD1210170693 Tehran IRNA in English
1616 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[Text] London, Oct. 12, IRNA—The International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) has found that Iran's military rearmament plans, compared with other countries in the Persian Gulf, are quite modest and that there is no evidence of an alleged nuclear arms program.

Basing its annual military balance report on "known facts" and not myths and propaganda, the London-based institute reported Tuesday little change in the Middle East with the Persian Gulf Arab states coming no nearer to achieving a more secure environment.

On the world front, the refusal by Ukraine to ratify START I was said to be the most important arms control development with the result that the disarmament treaty cannot begin to be implemented and no progress can be made on START I signed this year.

In Central Asia, it saw the former Soviet republics still relying on Russia for military support and believed that air defense forces would continue to be coordinated under the control of Moscow both across the region and particularly along the states' borders.

According to the 1993-94 edition of MILITARY BALANCE, which provides an up-to-date assessment of the defensive strength and expenditure of 165 countries, no evidence was found about the West's claims of either North Korea or Iran having a nuclear arms program.

It said Iran's procurement of weapons system included aircraft and missiles that may be capable of delivering nuclear munitions, but ruled out "in all probability" there were plans in the coming years for Tehran to develop its own production.

Even if there was a program, at most it was in its early stages and there was no hope to produce its own nuclear weapons before the year 2,000 at the earliest, it suggested.

IISS also disputed the rhetoric that Tehran was fuelling the rise of Islamic movements in the Middle East and North Africa, saying that although Iran was perceived as such by many states, all the movements had their own "important local roots."

Another myth used to orchestrate the image of Iran as a kind of "bogeyman" is with regard to its military rearmament, but again the institute blew away the propaganda by putting the program in context and saying it was only "modest" compared with others in the region.

In the Persian Gulf, the six littoral Arab states were seen coming no closer in achieving a secure environment, with the six-plus-two plan involving the stationing of Egyptian and Syrian troops if not dead being in an "irreversible coma."

Tactically, the (Persian) Gulf Cooperation Council was chastised for having no coherent regional plan for arms procurement, making little compatibility or interoperability.

If anything, the annual report said that the states appeared to have based their procurement plans on "buying friendship rather than on the most suitable weapons systems," which mainly come from Britain, France and the U.S.

Amrollahi Speaks on UN Role, Nuclear Issues at IAEA

*LD2809105193 Tehran IRNA in English
0932 GMT 28 Sep 93*

[Text] Vienna, Sept. 28, IRNA—Iran's Vice-President and head of Atomic Energy Organization Reza Amrollahi here Monday said that international bodies witness increased criticisms and it is often said that they appear to have lost their sense of direction and effectiveness.

Amrollahi made the remark in his speech to the 37th regular session of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), opened here Monday.

He also noted that there are even rumors of the transformation of the international bodies, particularly the U.N. and its Security Council, into instruments of implementing pre-ordained objectives.

Amrollahi called on member states of the international fora to take an initiative and endeavor to co-exist as a body of individuals, but responsible nations with equal rights and opportunities serving not the cause of any particular state or group of states but that of mankind.

The Iranian official added that the lamentably ambivalent role of the U.N. in handling the problems in the Balkans, the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and other troubled spots around the globe is a disturbing reminder that the U.N. is increasingly losing sight of its most basic *raison d'être*.

As an example, Amrollahi said, many believe that apart from failing to identify the causes of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, it was fundamentally wrong for the U.N. to participate in a plan whereby a legitimate government of a U.N. member state in Europe was pressured to agree to a dismemberment that has been forced by a brutal campaign of aggression, genocide, and a despicable policy of ethnic cleansing.

For many U.N. member states it is hard to reconcile such unfamiliar, and even absurd, pattern of proceedings, even under the pretext of humanitarianism, at the U.N. with the spirit of its charter. In particular we should refer to the endorsement by the U.N. of discriminatory disarmament policies as fostered by certain states.

Addressing the nuclear safeguards question, Amrollahi said: "We do hope that following timely ratification, by all newly independent states, of the request for membership of the 'IAEA', comprehensive safeguards agreements be subsequently signed between the respective states and the agency in a timely manner.

"We have supported, and will continue to do so, all agency efforts in enhancing the effectiveness of its safeguards regimes. We have pursued an open and transparent policy in this respect, in line with which we took the initiative to invite the agency to visit the requested nuclear facilities in Iran and verify their peaceful utilization."

The Iranian envoy also said that the 'IAEA' should be commended on its efforts aimed at advancing the concept of nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZ) for implementation in areas of concern.

Amrollahi noted a parallel in the case of the Middle East. "As long as Israel, with full support of the U.S., continues to refuse to respect the wishes of the international community we fear 'NWFZ' concept will remain a dormant issue in the region."

He said that imposition of harsh political and economic sanctions by the U.S. and other western powers against certain states on the basis of allegations of proliferation of nuclear weapons and the related technologies and total tolerance of Israel's nuclear policies in complete violation

of the international treaties is equivalent to tacit approval of the said regime's access to nuclear weapons. It is hard for the international community to understand this duality, Amrollahi added.

"Iran was the first state to propose the implementation of a 'NWFZ' in the Middle East. We continue to subscribe to this concept and are prepared to consider constructive initiatives in this respect," the Iranian official said.

The majority of member states, underlined Amrollahi, particularly those in developing stages, seek tangible results from peaceful applications of nuclear energy in support of their development programmes.

However, he stressed, presently the liabilities of seeking peaceful applications of nuclear energy seems to outweigh its benefits because developing states can easily be branded as proliferators if interest is shown even in peaceful nuclear applications.

"We do hope that a balance would be established again between the regulatory and promotional activities of the agency in the near future. After all no one would want a situation to come about whereby the developing states begin to question the merits of membership in an entirely regulatory organization."

Referring to Iran's nuclear programs, Amrollahi noted, "contrary to unfair and groundless allegations, put forward mainly by the U.S., nuclear activities in Iran are entirely peaceful.

"Apart from the innuendoes and the falsification, perpetrated by Zionist-sponsored media for political gains, there has never been a solid basis for such accusations, and so far no substantiable evidence has been provided for the attention of the international community.

"We stress once again that the I.R. of Iran is fully prepared, as always, to co-operate with the agency in discharging its mandates, the most important of which is to ensure peaceful applications of nuclear energy."

Amrollahi concluded by underlining Iran's belief that all states should have the right to benefit from peaceful applications of nuclear energy as long as they respect, and abide by, the internationally established codes of practice.

Businessmen To Buy Chemicals From Sumy Oblast

LD1110090093 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian
0715 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Sumy, 1 Oct—A delegation of Iranian businessmen arrived in the city to sign a cooperation agreement with the Khimprom [Chemical Industry] production association. The products of the association attracted the Iranians' attention at an exhibition sale held in the city of Tabriz (the Islamic Republic of Iran). The Iranians are willing to buy sodium sulphite, red and yellow coloring agents, and titanium dioxide. [passage indistinct]

IRAQ

List of Nuclear, CW Technology Suppliers Handed to UN

NC0810104793 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 8 (AFP)—Iraq has handed the United Nations a list of its suppliers of nuclear and chemical weapons technology, the U.N. disarmament chief said Friday.

Rolf Ekeus, head of the U.N. Special Commission on Iraq, said the commission had "received the answers" to our questions on the foreign suppliers, but added he did not know if the list was complete.

Russian Plane Reportedly Arrives To Ferry Uranium

JN0910093693 (Clandestine) Voice of Rebellious Iraq in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] News reports have said a huge Russian-made Antonov-124 cargo plane has landed at al-Habbaniyah Airport west of Baghdad in a sensitive mission to carry 35 kg of uranium to Russia.

UN sources said that [words indistinct] remaining from nuclear fuel [words indistinct] where teams from the International Atomic Energy Agency are guarding the uranium in two sites near the [word indistinct] center south of Baghdad.

It is worth mentioning that transporting such material is very costly. It is paid for by the tyrant Saddam regime that manufactured deadly weapons in order to achieve its aggressive objectives of destroying Iraq and its material and human resources.

'Toxic Gas' Explosion Allegedly Killed 3,000

JN0710184493 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Tehran, 7 Oct (SANA)—Iraqi opposition sources here have reported that over 3,000 Iraqi civilians were killed and others were injured when two containers of toxic gas exploded at the al-Bid'ah camp for Popular Army training in al-Nasiriyah, southern Iraq.

The sources added that whole families died in their homes before the regime's men covered the two containers with mud.

The opposition sources said that the Iraqi regime tried to conceal the incident by propagating rumors about the explosion of home liquid gas cylinders. Meanwhile, the bodies of those killed and the injured were moved to an unknown place.

In another development, Iraqi opposition sources said that 'Uday, the eldest son of the regime's head, was the target of an assassination attempt in mid-August. In that attempt, 'Uday's bodyguards exchanged fire with unidentified assailants.

SAIRI Accuses Baghdad of Using Chemical Weapons in South

*LD1610223993 Kuwait Radio Kuwait in Arabic
2100 GMT 16 Oct 93*

[Text] Iraqi opposition sources said that the Iraqi regime has begun to use chemical weapons and poison gases against the Iraqi resistance in the south, leading to the displacement of large numbers of inhabitants to other areas. A Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SAIRI] statement said that the Baghdad regime had used chemical weapons in its latest attack on the Hawr Abu Zaki region in Basrah Governorate, and had set up artillery with chemical ammunition in the al-Dirah and Al-Rumaylah regions, in order to use it against Iraqi opposition forces in the south.

The statement added that the Iraqi regime had continued its operations to drive out the inhabitants of southern villages near the marshes and had warned them of serious consequences if they failed to leave their villages and make for other regions.

The Iraqi regime's practices of using chemical weapons and poison gases against the inhabitants are a result of its failure to put an end to the increasing Iraqi resistance in Iraq.

ISRAEL

Government Sources See No Problem in U.S. Arms Initiative

*TA0510114793 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
5 Oct 93 p A1*

[Report by defense affairs correspondent Aluf Ben]

[Excerpt] Senior government sources have said that "Israel can live with the Clinton initiative to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction." They said: "We have no problem with anything in the initiative."

Israel has relayed responses to the Clinton initiative which are defined as informal, because the United States has still not called on Israel for a formal reaction. The administration briefed Israeli officials prior to the release of the initiative, and the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign and Defense Ministries have already studied the details.

President Clinton's initiative, made public on 27 September, calls for a halt to the production of fissile materials, highly enriched plutonium and uranium, used to manufacture nuclear weapons. The President said that the United States is initiating a new international covenant to cease the production of fissile materials, mentioning in particular nuclear installations currently not under international supervision.

According to foreign professional publications, Israel has production capability of fissile materials at its Negev Nuclear Research Center in Dimona, which is not under international supervision.

The Clinton initiative did not mention Israel by name and said that "in parallel with our efforts to obtain a secure, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, we will promote

dialogue and confidence-building steps to create the basis for a Middle East free of weapons of mass destruction."

In so doing, the administration is in fact accepting Israel's stand, which supports demilitarizing the Middle East of long-range missiles and of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, but only after peace is achieved and secured. Israel urges starting the arms control process with confidence-building measures between the states in the region. [passage omitted]

Secret Project for Enhanced Arrow Launched

*94WP0005A Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST
in English 6 Oct 93 pp 1,2*

[Article by Steve Rodan]

[Excerpt] Israel is funding a secret project to develop and deploy an unprecedented anti-missile defense system, separate from its research and development of the Arrow missile with the United States. THE JERUSALEM POST has learned.

The Arrow system is meant to intercept and destroy incoming enemy missiles as far as 100 kilometers from their target. This could provide a defense from both conventional and non-conventional warheads, including nuclear.

Officials said Israel has embarked on a 5-year plan, which began this fiscal year, that would combine the Arrow missile with fire-control and early warning radar and test bed into one anti-missile defense unit, which has not been developed by any other country.

The decision to develop the entire system was taken by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin in a meeting with senior defense officials, including those responsible for the current Arrow project.

American officials have been informed of the decision and did not express objection, officials said.

Rabin was said to have been worried about the growing missile capability of the Arab states and Iran. A watershed was the launch by North Korea of its Nodung missile last May. The missile has a range of 1,000 kilometers, out of the effective range of the Israel Air Force. Western sources say the Nodung is being prepared for delivery to Iran. Syria already has the North Korean Scud C missile, with an accurate range of 500 kilometers.

Rabin ordered a speeding up in the development of an anti-missile defense system. The effort would be separate from the current R&D project with the Pentagon, which only involves the missile itself. The second stage of the joint project is expected to be completed in 1995.

Next week, the first of three tests will begin to determine whether the Arrow can actually intercept and destroy an enemy missile. The success of the tests are regarded as crucial to a decision to produce the missile defense system.

"We want the missile, but not at any price," a defense source said.

Rabin, however, does not want to wait until the end of the American project to decide whether to produce the Arrow.

He directed that the Arrow's radar and other components be developed, while the joint US-Israel project continues to test the missile itself. The radar aims to allow the following of the flight of an incoming enemy missile, and will provide limited early warning of its launch.

The hope, defense sources said, is that should the Arrow missile prove a success, Israel will be in a position to soon follow with the deployment of a small number of units, which will contain missiles, launchers, and radar. The sources say the cost of the scaled-down Arrow system would probably not exceed \$100 million.

Defense sources acknowledge that there are numerous unknowns in the Arrow system. They include effectiveness and costs, which some Arrow critics say would run as high as \$11 billion.

"There isn't a defense system that gives 100 percent protection," a defense source said. "Only someone who wants to mislead would say that." [passage omitted]

PAKISTAN

Bhutto Comments on U.S. Nuclear Framework

BK1010132093 Hong Kong AFP in English
1310 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] LAHORE, Pakistan, Oct 10 (AFP)—Benazir Bhutto, hopeful of becoming Pakistan's next prime minister, vowed here Sunday her government would pursue nuclear non-proliferation and seek a peaceful solution of the Kashmir dispute with India.

"We are non-proliferationists, we want to work for nuclear non-proliferation in this region," she told reporters following conclusion of the two-stage Pakistan elections.

But, she stressed a regional approach toward the nuclear issue saying Pakistan could not take any "unilateral steps," reflecting a long-standing offer by Islamabad that rival India should be part of a non-proliferation arrangement.

She welcomed a recent policy framework on the nuclear issue by U.S. President Bill Clinton's administration, terming it a "good working paper."

"We can take it further and develop it," she added.

A PPP government would strive to convince Washington to review the Pressler Law, which prohibits aid to countries pursuing weapon-oriented nuclear programmes and under which the U.S. cut off assistance to Pakistan in 1990.

"Today the Pressler (law) is an effective veto in the hands of India," Bhutto said.

"We are interested in non-proliferation and believe that all those countries who are interested in non-proliferation must now use their influence in this region to get India and Pakistan to have a regional solution." [passage omitted on Kashmir issues]

Paper Lauds Clarification of Nuclear Program Statement

BK2909120193 Islamabad THE MUSLIM
in English 29 Sep 93 p 6

[Editorial: "Welcome Clarification"]

[Text] The clarification from the Prime Minister's Secretariat on the nuclear programme was timely and most welcome. Especially so because the spokesman reiterated Pakistan's firm stand on the issue and declared as absolutely incorrect the impression that Pakistan has stopped its nuclear programme. The impression was created by the publication of caretaker Prime Minister's interview to three Islamabad based journalists. That there was good reason to get a wrong impression from what was published as quotes from Mr. Moin Qureshi is evident from the fact that the next day the question was raised in Washington at the U.S. State Department's daily briefing. The State Department spokesman was specifically asked to comment on Pakistan's announcement that it has "capped" its nuclear programme. This only shows the sensitivity of the subject and a need to be very careful when offering comment on the matter. The promptness with which the PIA Secretariat issued a clarification coupled with a simultaneous statement by Pakistan's Foreign Office should be enough to dispel any doubts about our nuclear programme. The unambiguous statements emphasise that Pakistan's consistent policy on nuclear issue will remain unchanged and that we will not foreclose the nuclear option as long as India retained its nuclear weapons capability. We hope that Pakistan's principled stand will be appreciated by all powers interested in nuclear non-proliferation and a regional approach to achieve the objective would be pursued vigorously. Pakistan would be too happy to cooperate in promoting a regional solution to the nuclear issue.

RUSSIA

Radio Comments on Russia's Concern About DPRK's Nuclear Threat

SK1510102393 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean
1200 GMT 14 Oct 93

[From the "Today's World" program]

[Text] During President Yeltsin's visit to Tokyo, Russia and Japan stressed the need to ban the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The Russian president and Japanese Prime Minister Hosokawa expressed their concern about the potential nuclear threat posed by the DPRK. Station commentator (Korilev) pointed out that Pyongyang promised to implement its duty under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] at the U.S.-DPRK talks held in June. As facts prove, however, the DPRK tries to avoid the implementation of the agreement.

Talks between the DPRK and the International Atomic Energy Agency held up to now have brought no positive results. At the previous talks between the two, they mentioned the need for international surveillance over the two facilities [isot] near Pyongyang, which are believed to be involved in nuclear development for military purposes.

A joint declaration was signed by Russia and Japan during President Yeltsin's recent visit to Tokyo, regarding nuclear nonproliferation on the Korean peninsula. In a joint declaration, Russia and Japan appealed to the DPRK to remove the international community's suspicions about the nature of its nuclear plan.

Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev also made clear remarks on this. An interview with an ITAR-TASS reporter, Kozyrev said: Russia is concerned about the fact that the DPRK has not stated yet that it will rejoin the NPT.

Expressing his own concern about Pyongyang's attitude, Kozyrev pointed out that the danger caused by the violation of the NPT is being created in the Russian border area. According to the Russian Foreign Ministry, the danger may spread all over the territories. Kozyrev also said: Russia cannot allow anyone to easily get away from the nuclear nonproliferation system because such an easy escape would make it very difficult for other countries to enter this system.

Foreign Ministry Says Nuclear Pacts With Ukraine 'Fully Valid'

LD0110170293 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English
1638 GMT 1 Oct 93

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—A statement of the Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman was circulated here today to say the following:

"A Russian-Ukrainian summit on September 3 in Massandra, the Crimea, resulted in historic agreements on elimination of all nuclear weapons located on Ukrainian territory.

"A Russian-Ukrainian governmental agreement on utilization of nuclear warheads and major principles of utilization of nuclear warheads of strategic nuclear forces stationed in Ukraine related to the agreement were signed by the two prime ministers and published.

"The more so, the Russian and Ukrainian presidents agreed that the Ukrainian Government shall provide for withdrawal of all nuclear warheads of strategic nuclear forces stationed in Ukraine to the Russian Federation with the aim of their dismantling and destruction no later than within 24 months since the day of the Ukrainian parliament's ratification of the agreement.

"None has canceled or disavowed these agreements. This was stated by the Russian Foreign Ministry on September 21.

"At the same time, we think it necessary to again attract international attention to this fact since specific mass media bodies are spreading rumors to provoke doubts as regards the Russian-Ukrainian agreements on nuclear arms. Some of these rumors are spread on the initiative of specific Ukrainian officials.

"It seems to be done by Ukrainian forces that are dissatisfied with actions and decisions of the Ukrainian president and want to make vague the results of Massandra agreements.

"The Russian Foreign Ministry states that all Massandra agreements on nuclear arms remain fully valid. The current task is their soonest implementation. Russia is ready for it."

Package of Russo-Japanese Documents Signed

LD1310040293 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 0319 GMT 13 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 13 Oct—The signing of a package of joint Russo-Japanese documents took place today in Tokyo's "Akasaka" palace. Bilateral accords reached as a result of the summit talks held during the official visit by the Russian president are reflected in the following documents: [passage omitted]

The Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Japan on preventing incidents at sea outside their territorial waters and air space above them.

The agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Japan on cooperation in the sphere of research and use of space for peaceful purposes.

An agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of Japan on cooperation to coordinate actions in eliminating nuclear weapons due to be reduced in the Russian Federation and in setting up a committee on cooperation with this aim. [passage omitted]

A memorandum on developing a more effective cooperation in nuclear energy safety. [passage omitted]

A joint Russian-Japanese statement on non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and development of transparency in conventional weapons.

A joint statement on the question of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula. [passage omitted]

AES Head Urges Moving Spent Nuclear Fuel to Arctic Islands

LD2809042593 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1801 GMT 27 Sep 93

[ITAR-TASS correspondent Lev Rumyantsev]

[Text] Sosnovyy Bor (Leningrad Oblast), 27 Sep— "Russia's nuclear power stations need a single, reliable, and relatively inexpensive engineered storage of nuclear waste," stated director of Leningradskaya AES [nuclear electric power station] Anatoliy Yerepin to an ITAR-TASS correspondent. He believes that a specialized state organization must collect and store high activity wastes. "Our researchers are developing measures to ensure safe removal of spent nuclear fuel by vessels across northern seas or up the Belomorkanal. [the canal linking the Baltic and the White Seas] to Arctic Sea islands where they can be safely stored. These ideas will be submitted to the government."

During the 20 years of operation the Leningradskaya AES has accumulated about 45,000 cubic meters of spent fuel, kept in storage not far from the station at Leningradspetscombinat specialized enterprise, a former top-secret facility. The waste of all the 250 nuclear enterprises and research centers of St. Petersburg and Leningrad oblast is kept there in containers. Having a major engineered storage in such a densely populated area is most unwelcome.

Thefts, Smuggling of Radioactive Materials Reported

W 40710194093

[Editorial Report] Thefts of radioactive materials are becoming increasingly frequent in the former Soviet republics. The missing material represents a potential public health threat both within and beyond the borders of the republics, and some of it may be intended for terrorist purposes.

According to press reports, some hazardous materials are stolen deliberately for resale on the black market. In other instances, theft of the substances is secondary to the theft of the equipment in which they are contained. Abandonment or careless handling of the stolen items creates a public health risk, which may affect a large surrounding area or linger for years undetected. The following examples illustrate the nature and extent of the danger.

Thefts of radioactive materials occur when equipment containing encapsulated radioisotopes is taken or the material itself is targeted by thieves.

—The Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy reported three uranium thefts during 1991-1992, in Podolsk, Glazov, and Arzamas-16 (Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service 20 Feb 93).

—In mid-1993, 20 individuals were arrested in the Baltics, Belarus, Poland, and Urdmurtia for the theft of over a 100 kilograms of uranium from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant (Moscow TRUD 11 Jun 93).

—Six hundred pounds of uranium and strontium disappeared from a Lithuanian nuclear power plant (Moscow ITAR-TASS 25 Feb 93), and 22 pounds of uranium-238 was reportedly stolen in the town of Panevezys (London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 13 Apr 93).

—On two occasions, equipment containing a radioactive cesium-137 isotope was reportedly stolen from the Slantsekhim Corporation mineral fertilizer plant in Kokhila-Jarve (Moscow BALTFAX 29 Mar 93).

—In Kazakhstan, according to press reports, a container of radioactive cesium-137 nuclides was stolen from the Guryev oil refinery (Moscow MEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA 7 Oct 92, Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct 92).

—In November 1992, authorities in Rubezhnoye, Lugansk Oblast recovered several capsules of cesium which had been stolen from the Barme Production Association (Kiev Ukrayinske Telebachennya Television Network 20 Nov 92).

—Two lead containers of radioactive cesium-137 isotopes were reportedly taken from Belaruskaliy Production Association in Soligorsk, Minsk Oblast (Moscow Tele-radiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network 13 Mar 92).

—Fifteen radioactive sources disappeared from the Fosforit Production Association society in Kingisepp, Leningrad Rayon (ITAR-TASS 10 Mar 93), continuing a series of thefts that began in May 1992, according to IZVESTIYA (20 Nov 92).

Media sources have reported that capsules containing radioactive materials are potent though small.

—A gamma-radiation source taken from a Smolensk Oblast plastics plant could prove fatal if unshielded, although no bigger than one-fifth of a centimeter, according to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA (5 Feb 93).

—Materials stolen from Fosforit measured up to 1 billion becquerels, could penetrate steel and concrete, and could prove fatal in a few hours if removed from their casings (Moscow IZVESTIYA 20 Nov 92).

—Each of seven cesium capsules stolen from Sarepta Sleeper Treatment Plant emitted 1,000 roentgens per hour and were capable of contaminating "a large area" although they were smaller than cigarette filters (Moscow IZVESTIYA 10 Apr 92).

—Cesium isotopes recovered in Moscow in August 1992 were sufficient to destroy Moscow "three times over" (Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct 92).

—The capsules stolen in Rubezhnoye reportedly registered radioactivity of up to 5.5 roentgens per hour (Kiev Ukrayinske Telebachennya Television Network 20 Nov 92).

—One capsule stolen from a civil defense troop unit in Dubossary was strong enough "to contaminate all of Moldova" (Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 6 May 92).

According to press reports, protective casings are sometimes removed from the purloined isotopes, and the radioactive material is sometimes abandoned or stored where it represents a health risk to the general public.

—An Izhevsk cemetery became an impromptu warehouse for a half quintal of the uranium stolen from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant (Moscow TRUD 11 Jun 93).

—Two uranium rods stolen from Panevezys were allegedly thrown into a river (London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 13 Apr 93).

—Twenty-three containers of radioactive metal were stored in a Lithuanian bank vault (Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 29 Jun 93).

—Thieves in Bratsk sawed up a radioactive capsule in order to share their loot equally (Moscow IZVESTIYA 20 Nov 92).

—In Sarepta, robbers left protective lead shields in place on autoclaves to conceal the theft of cesium-137 capsules (Moscow IZVESTIYA 10 Apr 92).

—In Glazov, Udmurtia, thieves cached dangerous capsules in their apartments prior to resale (Moscow KRA-SNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct 92).

—The cesium taken in Guryev was recovered under a bridge: it was "capable of killing all life within a 20 meter radius" (Moscow INTERFAX 20 Oct 92).

In some instances dangerous material has been smuggled abroad.

—Uranium-238 stolen from the Chepetsk Mechanical Plant by a syndicate with Russian, Belarusian, Baltic, and Polish members reportedly ended up in the Middle East (Moscow MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI 23 May 93).

—Some of the stolen material from Fosforit was retrieved from a ship bound for Finland, and some was confiscated from Estonian fences who planned to sell it to buyers in Tallin for ultimate resale in the West (Moscow IZVESTIYA 19, 20 Nov 92).

—Radioactive strontium and cesium stolen in Rovno Oblast were smuggled to Poland (Kiev PRAVDA UKRAYINY 20 Nov 92).

—Frankfurt am Main authorities recovered two containers of cesium-137 and strontium-90 believed to have been stolen from scientific or medical establishments in the former Soviet Union (Moscow Russian Television Network 13 Oct 92).

—A 17 February article in the Prague newspaper MLADA FRONT DNES reported that radioactive materials

smuggled to Western Europe through the Czech Republic are usually transported in containers inadequate to prevent radiation.

Several factors suggest that theft and smuggling of dangerous materials from the former Soviet republics are likely to be chronic problems in the future. Media have reported instances of connivance of employees at institutions targeted by thieves (for example, Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY 21 Oct 92, Moscow TRUD 11 Jun 92, Tallinn BNS 7 May 93). As many as 300 international smuggling rings have been reported to be operating (Moscow RIA 21 Jun 93), but customs officials have only limited technical ability to detect radioactive materials (Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 20 Jan 93, London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH 13 Apr 93).

Scientist Says Fast Reactors Could Reprocess All Plutonium

LD0910122993 Moscow Radio Rossi Network in Russian
1500 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Specialists calculate that about 1,000 metric tons of plutonium including that contained in nuclear weapons and the waste from nuclear power stations has now been amassed throughout the world. I remind you that this figure is increased each year by 50-60 tonnes as a result of the operations of nuclear power stations. The storage and processing of plutonium is one of the most complex tasks facing the scientists of many countries. Specialists at the Obninsk Physics and Power Industry Engineering Institute are proposing an acceptable solution. Here is a report by our correspondent Vladimir Belov:

[Belov] This task is complicated the fact that millions of years are required for the natural decay of plutonium. Naturally no technical facilities can provide for such long-term storage of it. The only solution left is reprocessing. The nature of this reprocessing is described by Prof Viktor (Murugov), director of the Physics and Power Industry Engineering Institute:

[Begin Murugov recording] The only instrument for utilizing this plutonium is the nuclear reactor. Mankind has not invented any other. Its conversion in fast reactors is... [Murugov changes thought] Our institute has been developing this apparatus for 40 years and has fully realized that this apparatus is, in respect of its physical characteristics, specially designed for the use of plutonium. As distinct from all the other types of nuclear reactors existing throughout the world, when plutonium is burned in this apparatus in the production of electricity, the toxicity of the products building up will fall. That is to say, if we put through [the apparatus] fuel and actinides which exist on top of the slagheaps in all types of reactors except the fast reactor—they can burn any type of the new transuranic elements as a good ideal fuel for them, producing—one must not close one's eyes in this regard—nuclear fragments, but a solution to the problem of nuclear fragments will take hundreds of years, not thousands of years, and that is a realistic timespan. [end recording]

The specialists claim that the three fast reactors at the well-known "Mayak" enterprise in the Urals will make it

possible for all the plutonium accumulated in the country to be reprocessed in 30 years.

Ministry Refutes Data on Nuclear Potential of Former USSR

LD0110150193 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service
in Russian 1308 GMT 1 Oct 93

[By unidentified ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Oct—"Data on the nuclear potential of the former USSR, obtained by way of collating information from various public speeches by Minister of Atomic Energy Viktor Mikhaylov, does not correspond to reality and henceforth, cannot be taken into account." This statement was made today by the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Atomic Energy.

It was connected with the fact that, of late, some foreign and Russian media report various assumptions on the state of the former USSR's nuclear arsenal. When doing this, authors of these reports use the method of cross-referencing estimates, the statement says.

Russia Concerned Over Nuclear Charges Stored in Ukraine

LD0510224793 Moscow ITAR-TASS English
1428 GMT 5 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Vladimir Suprun]

[Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Russia expressed its concern on Tuesday over the way Ukraine stores decommissioned nuclear charges and urged it to transfer the warheads to Russia.

Spokesman of the Russian Foreign Ministry Grigoriy Karasin told a briefing on Tuesday that Russian nuclear experts had checked, upon a Ukrainian request, the technical state of nuclear charges stored near the city of Pervomaysk.

The number of nuclear charges in dumps exceeded the permissible amount by 6-8 times and the temperature there grew by 1-2 degrees and the level of radioactive background also increased as a result. The technical servicing of nuclear warheads is carried out with violations of the time of work because of the absence of spare parts, according to Karasin.

The spokesman urged Ukraine to transfer decommissioned nuclear charges to Russia for dismantling and utilisation.

It is necessary to urgently implement the Russian-Ukrainian agreement on control over missile complexes of strategic forces which would avert further aggravation of the situation with nuclear charges in Ukraine, he added.

'Nuclear Button' Was in Yeltsin's Hands During Crisis

PM0810195393 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA
in Russian 9 Oct 93 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Viktor Yesin, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Main Staff Operational Directorate, by Aleksandr Dolinin; place, date not given: "Nuclear Button" Remained Under President's Control]

[Text] Dolinin: Viktor Ivanovich, in whose hands was the "nuclear button" at this critical moment for Russia?

Yesin: It was, as it was supposed to be, in Russian Federation President B.N. Yeltsin's hands.

Dolinin: The rocket forces mount alert duties at various levels of combat readiness. At what level was it during those days in October?

Yesin: At the routine level. The alert duty was carried out in a state of constant combat readiness. There were no instructions from the supreme commander in chief or the defense minister to alter the level of readiness. We act in strict accordance with their orders.

Colonel General I.D. Sergeyev, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, basing his judgment on the situation which was developing, made a well-founded decision to enhance vigilance, strengthen security, and, if necessary, the defense of facilities.

Dolinin: But what were the rocket forces doing during these days?

Yesin: They were undergoing routine combat training. Of course, within the limits dictated by the situation. These applied mostly in the Moscow zone but also in other regions. For example, reasonable restrictions were imposed on troops leaving the places where they are permanently stationed.

Dolinin: Were the plans for the troops' combat training disrupted? After all, as far as I know, end-of-training-period performance evaluations had to be postponed...

Yesin: No, they were not disrupted. We only had to make adjustments to the plans for combat training and troops' leave in accordance with the prevailing situation. Commanders at local level, outside the Moscow zone, carried out evaluations but within the certain restrictions I have already mentioned.

Dolinin: Nonetheless, there are, obviously, problems which prevent the Strategic Rocket Forces' normal operations?

Yesin: They are well-known and a feature of all branches of the Armed Forces. For example, insufficient finances. We are not asking for anything extra, but that amount which it was planned we should receive in 1993 is necessary. True, matters have gotten somewhat better during the past month. The government paid back several "debts," but this is not enough.

For this reason, we are unable in a number of places to prepare facilities adequately for the winter. Manpower acquisition is yet another problem. On the whole, the

manpower acquisition for rocket forces units as regards sergeants and soldiers is at the same level as the other service branches. Hence the increased workload for personnel, especially officers, when carrying out not just their own duties but also those of "absent" servicemen.

Dolinin: What might be the fate of treaties on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons?

Yesin: We assume that the START I Treaty will be implemented. Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus have ratified it. Ukraine has not as yet signed. At the same time we cannot maintain on alert duty those missile complexes whose life span has ended. We are taking them off alert duty according to plan, as are the Americans, in anticipation of the treaties coming into force. We are carrying out this work at the minimum necessary level, and are taking pains over nuclear, technological, and ecological safety.

Dolinin: One last thing, Viktor Ivanovich. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published materials on the problems of nuclear safety in the Pervomayskaya Division in Ukraine. How serious is the situation there?

Yesin: It remains unchanged and may only change for the better if the accords on nuclear missiles reached by the Russian and Ukrainian presidents in Yalta are implemented in practical terms. We are in control of the situation in rocket units in Ukraine within the framework of the grouping's operational control. Administrative control, as we know, is in the hands of the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense.

Unconfirmed Rumors of Russian Missile Builders Hired by PRC

LD1510130193 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1231 GMT 15 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Pavel Spirin]

[Text] Beijing October 15 TASS—Occasional statements, made in the United States, that thousands or even more Russian specialists in missile building have been recruited by China have not been confirmed so far.

"We do not have and have never had such information," Valeriy Levshunov, a high-ranking Russian expert from the Department for the Defence Complex and Conversion under the Russian Government, told ITAR-TASS here today at the Aviation Expo/China-93 exhibition.

Yuriy Nikitin, deputy head of the main department of the aircraft building industry, is of the same opinion.

Commenting on the recent report of WALL STREET JOURNAL about one thousand missile builders from previously secret Russian research centres, who are allegedly working already for China and to each of whom the Chinese military-industrial complex is allegedly paying 2,000 dollars a month and providing a car for his personal use, he said: "All matters related to missile building are handled by the Committee for Military-Technical Cooperation, and control is reliable there."

Strategic Rocket Forces General Comments on START I

LD1210103593 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0920 GMT 12 Oct 93

[From the "Radio Slavyanka" broadcast of the Russian Defense Ministry]

[Text] The offensive weapons reduction treaty, START-I, will be implemented. This was said by Lieutenant General Viktor Yesin, head of the operational directorate of the Main Staff of Strategic Rocket Forces. Although Ukraine has not yet signed the treaty, the Russian side has in effect started to implement it. According to General Yesin, the missile complexes are systematically being taken off alert status as their service life expires. This work is conducted in accordance with nuclear, technological, and ecological safety regulations. The American side is doing the same.

International Team Inspects Sunken Nuclear Submarine

LD1110091593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0803 GMT 11 Oct

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Biryukov]

[Text] Kaliningrad, October 11 (TASS)—There is no cause for worries over the radiation situation in the shipwreck area of the Komsomolets nuclear-powered submarine which sank in the Norwegian Sea over 3 years ago.

This is the main point of a research report brought from the shipwreck area by an international expedition which completed work aboard the Akademik Mstislav Keldysh research vessel.

The inspection of the submarine and the surrounding area was conducted from the "Mir" submersible manned vehicles and included sample-taking of water from different depths as well as soil and bottom microorganisms.

A station was installed near the submarine to record underwater currents and shifting of soil particles during the year.

Researchers attempted for the first time to lift the sub's rescue capsule weighing nine tonnes. They squeezed a grip under the capsule with a cable connected with a warship's side. However, the cable snapped when the capsule was only a few meters from the sea surface.

Nevertheless, participants in the expedition which included, apart from specialists from the oceanology institute, researchers from the United States, Norway and The Netherlands, believe that the experiment was a success: They proved that such operations with the use of submersible vehicles are feasible.

The research vessel returned to Kaliningrad, the port of its registration, while research materials were sent to Moscow for a detailed study and the compilation of a forecast on a radiation situation in the Norwegian Sea.

Geneva Conference Confirms Importance of ABM Treaty

LD0110203093 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 2011 GMT 1 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Konstantin Pribitkov]

[Text] Geneva October 1 TASS—A treaty on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile systems (ABM), signed between the former Soviet Union and the United States in 1972, has not lost its significance despite the fact that the situation in the world has changed.

This conclusion was made by representatives of Belarus, Russia, the United States and Ukraine who attended the fourth consecutive meeting in Geneva on September 27 to discuss the importance of the treaty.

Such "an examination" of the ABM treaty is held once in every 5 years. In a joint communique adopted as a result of the meeting, participants confirmed their adherence to the given treaty and came out for the continuation of efforts aimed at its strengthening. An agreement was reached to the effect that maintaining the viability of the ABM treaty in the light of changes of a political and technical character remains as important as ever.

Only One Year Left To Render 'Komosmolets' Harmless

LD2709095493 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Sep 93

[Text] Russia has only one year left to render harmless the atomic power submarine Komosmolets sunk in the Norwegian Sea. Such a conclusion was drawn by a special scientific expedition which recently returned to St Petersburg. The submarine had an accident in 1989. It was examined with the help of two deep-water apparatuses. The expedition, comprising scientists from the United States, Holland, and Norway, established that the danger emanated from missile nuclear warheads rather than the atomic reactor. The missiles' case has corroded, which is prone with radioactive leakage. The scientists offered to preserve the submarine on the bottom by pumping special chemical substances into its torpedo cameras [as heard].

Failure of Indian Test of Cryogenic Engine Reported

93WP0219A Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No 41, 10 Aug 93 p 8

[Article by Roman Vershilo and Mikhail Chernov: "Contract or Entr'acte?"]

[Text] Russian diplomats in Moscow have received official notification from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on freezing of the contract for the delivery of cryogenic engines and the technology for their production. This, however, is not the end of the unpleasant story about the "contract of the century," which promised political and economic advantages for both sides and yielded only losses. The well-informed newspapers HINDUSTAN TIMES and ECONOMIC TIMES learned that during the time of July negotiations between the United States and Russia on the fate of the contract the first

Indian one-ton cryogenic engine exploded. The catastrophe at the Liquid-Fuel Jet Systems Center at Trivandrum was equivalent to the downfall of the Indian program for the development of its own engines. The scandal took on greater dimensions because the leaders of the Indian Space Research Agency (ISRA) reported a "complete success" of the test.

Despite this assertion of the ISRA, India in the present century no longer can construct a cryogenic engine with a thrust adequate for putting into orbit the GSLB satellite on which great hopes had been laid.

It can be noted that the Russian side is inclined to downplay the political aspects of the "cryogenic matter" and is concerned primarily with the economic consequences. In the words of a highly placed specialist of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Russia intends to "sugar coat the pill" and will continue the delivery of engines to partners. Only technologies remain prohibited goods. In addition, according to a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the contract will be suspended only until 1 January 1994. And Glavkosmos, according to a declaration at hearings at the Supreme Soviet by department head Aleksandr Dunayev, did not receive any official notification concerning the freezing of the Russian-Indian contract.

Concerned about the diplomatic maneuvers, Russian departments continue to ignore the opinion of those who are directly developing cryogenic engines. At recent negotiations American government officials vented their anger not only on Glavkosmos, but also on the Khimmash Design Bureau imeni Anatoliy Isayev and the Salyut NPO. The oxygen-hydrogen liquid propellant engines were developed precisely at these enterprises.

They are mounted on the last stages of rockets in those cases when a satellite must be lifted into a high orbit. The most typical use of cryogenic engines is the launching of communication satellites. It was precisely for these purposes that India intended to use Russian developments. It must be added that a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen is exceedingly dangerous, requires careful and prolonged preparation of on-board systems and auxiliary technology. Precisely for this reason this type of engine is virtually never used in military rockets.

It is the opinion of Yevgeniy Seleznev, deputy director of the Khimmash Design Bureau, that the breaking of the contract will lead to an outflow of specialists, which also threatens Russian satellite launching programs.

As long as politicians count their profits, scientists and engineers will think about changing the country of their residence.

Lower Value For Russian Cryogenic Engine Contract Claimed

93WP0220A Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian No 41, 10 Aug 93 p 8

[Article by Mikhail Chernyshov: "Russian Space Agency Found Guilty. But in the Last Analysis This Is Without Foundation"]

[Text] It appears that only a single person is responsible for the confusion which has arisen about the "cryogenic problem": Aleksandr Dunayev, Glavkosmos director. This was stated at a press conference at the Russian Space Agency (RSA) by Vladimir Pivnyuk, an expert of the government of the Russian Federation. Glavkosmos in its time prepared a statement in which there was a gross exaggeration of the financial losses of Russia in the event of its nonperformance of the contract: 600 or more million dollars.

On the basis of this document the prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, sent to the president a memorandum for his signature, which also prompted Boris Nikolayevich at the time of a visit to India to announce the inviolability of the cryogenic contract. However, when the president learned of the true sum of the deal, the decision was changed.

The value of the contract, says Yuriy Koptev, RSA director, is only 140 million dollars. Delivery of equipment by the Russian side for the time being amounts to 33 million. So that all the arguments about lost profit and a possible forfeiture payment in the amount of 300 million dollars are without basis. In actuality, however, the possibilities of the world space market, asserts Koptev, are greatly exaggerated by the press. Some fantastic sums are mentioned. For example, RSA specialists estimate services for the launching of satellites at a total of three billion dollars. Also a large amount of money. But it is necessary to subtract almost two billion from this sum because they apply to launchings which are not open for the free market. Let's say that France, naturally, launches its space vehicles with its own rockets. In fact, during the last year only 19 launchings came on the open market. The sphere of these services not only is not expanding, but has a tendency to a narrowing. The principal producers of commercial satellites are the United States and Western Europe. The Americans produce up to 60% of all the vehicles and Western Europe more than 30%, and most of them use American components. Only 104 satellites will enter the free market up to the year 2000. But orders for launching have already been finalized for 60 vehicles. The record-holder along these lines is the West European Ariane rocket, for which there are 40 orders. In the Russian portfolio there is, for the time being, only a single commercial launching: the INMARSAT satellite. This will possibly be supplemented by several more Iridium low-orbit vehicles. And all this, notes Koptev, is not the result of successful bids, but is due to political decisions. How come Glavkosmos and its director Aleksandr Dunayev act so strangely? This organization, explains Koptev, was established in 1984 for the commercial advancement of our rocket-space production beyond the boundaries of the country. Glavkosmos has performed poorly. Not a single real contract has been concluded. The Indian deal represented a last chance. And therefore Dunayev went all out, even to juggling the figures. But in actuality this organization has no juridical rights because it was already set up in union times and was named the USSR Glavkosmos.

Explanations are in order here. Glavkosmos was born within the former Ministry of General Machine Building with the rights of one of its administrations. After the elimination of the ministry this structure was transformed

into a state self-supporting organization—so it was assumed in Glavkosmos itself. The RSA arose somewhat later on the basis of this same ministry. The status of this organization, in the opinion of Glavkosmos specialists, does not at all correspond to that which it should occupy. Recent fellow-workers became implacable opponents. But in general it is a completely different matter. Reference is to the choice of the strategic path along which Russian cosmonautics must advance considering the situation prevailing in the external market.

KAZAKHSTAN

Country Admitted as Member of IAEA

LD2809121693 *Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh*
0700 GMT 28 Sep 93

[Summary] The 37th regular session of the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] Committee in Vienna has admitted Kazakhstan as a member to this international agency.

Letter From PRC Offers Assurance on Nuclear Policy

LD1510163793 *Almaty Kazakh Radio Network in Kazakh*
1500 GMT 15 Oct 93

[Text] The president's press service reports that on the eve of his visit to China, President Nazarbayev received a personal letter from PRC President Jiang Zemin. The letter refers to one sent by Nazarbayev on 30 September about his concern in connection with the nuclear test in China.

China displays full understanding for this concern about nuclear tests and Kazakhstan's stand concerning the moratorium on nuclear tests. The Chinese Government approaches this issue seriously and with responsibility, the letter goes on to say, and makes every effort to reduce to the minimum the consequences of nuclear tests.

The Chinese head of state informed about his country's efforts to preserve security and stability in the world, and therefore his government stands for universal banning and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. China will never and under no circumstances be the first to use nuclear weapons and confirms this with regard to the friendly state of Kazakhstan.

The letter contains high appraisal of the contribution made by Nazarbayev to deepen and develop these processes and expresses confidence that China and Kazakhstan, being two influential states in Asia, will take an active part in the efforts of the world public to create a nuclear-free world. Chinese-Kazakh relations should be raised to a higher level, and the forthcoming visit by Nazarbayev will promote a deeper exchange of opinions on all issues of mutual interest.

LITHUANIA

Meeting Discusses Sunken Chemical Weapons in Baltic Sea*LD0110082693 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 30 Sep 93*

[Text] A 3-day meeting of the working group of the Baltic environment protection countries, which examines problems of chemical weapons sunk after the war in the Baltic, ended in Vilnius today.

At a news conference, questions by journalists were answered by representatives of Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Russia, and of other countries taking part in the meeting. According to the head of the working group of Baltic Environment Protection, an official of the Danish Ministry of Environment Protection [name indistinct], says it is suspected that there are 210,000 tonnes of German chemical weapons in the Baltic, including nerve paralyzing substances, battle gas, and chemicals with arsenic.

Russia and the United States have only now informed the Baltic Sea Commission about the quantity of chemical substances sunk by them. Great Britain had supplied this information earlier. The largest quantities of chemical weapons are in three places: To the North of Bornholm, to the East of Gotland near the Latvia coast, and at Skagerrak Straits.

To the question whether the sunken chemical weapons and other toxic substances have harmed the Baltic Sea flora and human beings, the reply was that so far there was no precise information about this.

UKRAINE

Sale of Nuclear Technologies to Libya, Pakistan Denied*LD0610131293 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian 0816 GMT 6 Oct 93*

[Text] Kiev [no date as received]—Yuriy Serheyev, head of the information service of the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry, has denied information provided by several foreign news agencies. He told journalists on 5 October that Ukraine had never sold nuclear technologies either to Libya or Pakistan. "We are involved with nuclear technologies and are responsible for their nonproliferation in countries whose governments are unstable and political courses are undetermined. This is an obligation arising from our membership in the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] and other international organizations," Serheyev said.

UN Symposium on CIS Security, Disarmament Opens in Kiev*LD2709203693 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 93*

[Text] Kiev, 27 Sep—A United Nations symposium titled "Security, Disarmament, and Confidence Issues in CIS

Countries" has opened in Ukraine's capital. The symposium gathered together representatives of leading government and scholarly circles from the countries of Western Europe, Asia, the CIS, and the United States. On the Ukrainian side, participants include Vasyl Durdynets, deputy chairman of Ukraine's Supreme Council, Boris Tarasyuk, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Borys Paton, president of the Academy of Sciences, Leonid Kosakivskyy, president's representative in Kiev, and other senior officials.

During the first day of the symposium, its participants will look at security issues in the newly independent countries formed as a result of the collapse of the USSR, and the possibility of aid from the international community. They will also discuss problems of modern trends in international relations. Vasyl Durdynets, deputy chairman of our state's parliament, stressed that Ukraine regards its security as an integral part of international security. Durdynets said that Ukraine's stance regarding nuclear disarmament was the focus of world attention and, more often than not, this stance was given ambiguous interpretation. Therefore, the deputy chairman of the Supreme Council reiterated that Ukraine's path toward non-nuclear status, embarked upon in 1990, was purposeful and well-considered.

Ukraine, Russian Experts Discuss Nuclear Arms Maintenance*LD1410210793 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 2000 GMT 14 Oct 93*

[Text] Ukrainian and Russian experts have held a regular meeting, during which they considered the possibility of rendering technical assistance on the part of Ukraine to the Russian side in servicing their missile complexes and further work on guaranteeing supervision and technical maintenance of the strategic nuclear forces in Ukraine. This has been reported by the press service of the Defense Ministry. In particular, a protocol of intent has been signed, as far as the guarantee of safe operation and maintenance of nuclear weapons in Ukraine is concerned.

Further on Talks With Russia on Nuclear Disarmament*LD1510104993 Kiev UNIA in Ukrainian 0918 GMT 15 Oct 93*

[Text] At Ukrainian-Russian talks between experts Kiev, 14 October: The press service of the Ukraine Defense Ministry has reported: "The possibility of technical assistance being rendered to the Russian side on the part of Ukraine in servicing their missile complexes was examined in the course of the latest meeting of experts from Ukraine and the Russian Federation. Issues of further work on guarantee supervision [harantiynny nahlyad] of strategic nuclear forces in Ukraine were discussed." A protocol of intentions guaranteeing the safe operation and maintenance of nuclear weapons was signed in accordance with the outcome of the meeting.

In the course of the talks the sides exchanged opinions regarding the safe withdrawal of Ukrainian and Russian missile complexes from combat duty, while at the same time rendering the necessary mutual assistance. The sides

expressed satisfaction that the positions of both groups of experts were well considered and based on the understanding of mutual problems and ways of resolving them.

The group of experts from Ukraine was headed by Lieutenant-General Kryzhko, head of the center of administrative management of strategic nuclear forces of the Ukraine Defense Ministry, and from the Russian Federation Lieutenant-General Nikitin, deputy commander in chief of the missile forces of strategic designation of Russia.

Defense Official: 'No Grounds for Alarm' Over Nuclear Storage Site

AU0810141293 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian
7 Oct 93 p 5

[Ihor Zabilyk report: "The One-Sided Game Continues"]

[Text] G. Karasin, director of the Information and Press Department at the Russian Federation's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has accused the Ukrainian side of violating the terms of scheduled work on the servicing and storage of nuclear munitions. Yesterday, his statement was disseminated through the ITAR-TASS channels.

Referring to the results of the examination of the technical state of the nuclear munitions that are stored in the area of the city of Pervomaysk that was carried out in the middle of September by specialists of the Russian Ministry of Atomic Energy and GKNS [expansion not given], G. Karasin asserts, in particular, that the nuclear storage facility contains between six and eight times as many warheads as is permitted and that, as a result, the radioactive background there has increased. In order to resolve the problem, G. Karasin suggests that the urgent measures should include the immediate transportation of all those nuclear munitions, which are removed from combat duty, to enterprises of the Russian Federation Ministry of Atomic Energy to be dismantled and utilized there. He also says that it is necessary to implement, as fast as possible, the Russian-Ukrainian agreement on the warranted and developers' supervision over the use of the missile complexes in strategic forces, in order to prevent the situation that has taken shape with regard to nuclear munitions in Ukraine, from deteriorating.

At the request of the editorial board, Major Korol, official of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense Press Service commented upon this statement as follows:

The commission that conducted the examination in Pervomaysk confirmed: There are no grounds for alarm. All the more so since the warheads removed from combat duty have already been transferred to "C" facilities, which are in charge of technical servicing of nuclear munitions and which are situated in Ukraine. As regards the agreement on the warranted servicing of nuclear weapons, in my opinion, its implementation is being hampered by the Russian side, because P. Grachev's ministry has advanced conditions that are unacceptable for us and is doing everything in order to delay the resolution of this question.

'Crimean Republican Army' Threatens 'Nuclear Sabotage'

WS0610094793 Kiev KHRESHCHATYK in Ukrainian
1 Oct 93 p 2

[Report attributed to RUKH-PRESS: "They Are Threatening Nuclear Sabotage"]

[Text] The Sevastopol branch of Rukh has described a recent episode of the "Studio Politics" program, which aired on local television, as yet another attempt by Crimean radical-chauvinistic circles to destabilize the situation on the peninsula. A man that identified himself as a liaison officer of the mysterious "Crimean Republican Army" read an ultimatum demanding Crimean sovereignty. The ultimatum was directed to Ukraine, Russia, the United Nations, and NATO, and was said to have been signed by the "Army's" Political Council. He clearly stated that nuclear power plants in western Ukraine are the organization's center of attention. The officer said that nationalism will be "terminated" and that "western Ukraine will disappear as a territory suitable for life."

Rukh members from Sevastopol expect appropriate authorities to conduct an investigation and bring an end to similar threats.

Statesman Calls for Keeping Nuclear Arms, Contact With West

AU0610143593 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian
5 Oct 93 p 1

[Statement by Ivan Zayets, Ukraine's people's deputy and chairman of the People's Council (a parliamentary faction): "On the Red-Brown Threat and Ukraine's Tasks"]

[Text] We must learn several lessons from the recent events in Moscow.

First. We must not underestimate the strength of the red-brown groupings [communists and fascists united] and the danger presented by their activity. Regarding them, we must act actively and in a principled manner. These people have no scruples and they regard their own people as slaves or cannon-fodder.

The new victims in Moscow constitute the payment for the carelessness and lack of consistency manifested by the Russian authorities and Russian society in deciding on the just punishment for members of the State Committee for the State of Emergency.

Second. Ukraine's national democratic forces and all the Ukrainian people must not relax their efforts even for one moment in the face of the threat of restoration of the Russian empire and of the communist totalitarian system both in Russia and Ukraine. The Russian Red-Browns and the Ukrainian Red-Browns coordinate their actions and count upon each other's support. Even the slightest anti-democratic actions by the Red-Browns must be immediately repulsed by Ukrainian citizens and power structures.

Third. The disturbances in Russia will continue for quite a long time. They will assume different forms. The revolutionary right will prevail in Russia for quite a long time. That is why Ukraine and, first and foremost, Ukrainian

authorities must finally start looking toward the West and reorient themselves toward an actual integration into Europe in political, economic, and military aspects. Ukraine must not give up its nuclear weapons until a reliable system for ensuring national security is created. Ukraine must immediately withdraw from the CIS and conduct active policy in the sphere of regional integration in southern and western directions.

Ukraine needs immediate radical political, economic, and social reforms in the interests of all of its people. Unless these reforms are implemented, it will remain extremely vulnerable to any undesirable external influences, primarily from the east.

Fourth. The events in Moscow have again pointed to the inefficient and even erroneous nature of the policy pursued by Western states with regard to resolving the problem of instability on the territory of the former USSR. In the system of measures, in particular, in providing assistance to post-communist states, the significance of the so-called "neighboring foreign states" was underestimated.

Contradictory Assessments of Nuclear Facility's Safety

PM0710154593 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 93 p 1

[Emergency Desk Editor Valeriy Ivanov report: "Is a Mini-Chernobyl Brewing at Nuclear Storage Facilities?"]

[Text] The temperature and background radiation have increased in the nuclear munitions storage facility near the Ukrainian city of Pervomaysk. The reason is that the storage facilities are overfull—six to eight times above the norm. However, this does not yet present any serious

danger. Grigoriy Karasin, the Russian Federation Foreign Ministry's official representative, stated at a briefing in Moscow.

This is despite the conclusion of a commission comprising a group of Russian specialists from the Ministry of Atomic Energy, the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense, and the State Committee for Affairs of Civil Defense, Emergency Situations, and Elimination of Natural Disasters which indicates that the situation in the storage facility is intolerable and could give rise to an emergency.

NATO Pledges Aid in Nuclear Disarmament

LD0110134793 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1143 GMT 1 Oct 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Efim Schwarzmann]

[Text] Kiev October 1 TASS—"We hope that Ukraine will renounce its nuclear weapons," said Canadian Ambassador to the U.N. James Bartleman while on an official visit in Kiev as the head of a delegation from the North Atlantic Treaty Association [as received] (NATO).

During the delegation's visit, NATO leaders had the chance to meet with leaders of Ukraine's parliament and the Defence Ministry and to examine the country's military reforms, as exemplified by the Odessa Military Institute.

Bartleman said NATO doesn't intend to put any pressure on the former Soviet republic. The goal of his visit is, on the contrary, to establish closer ties between Ukraine and NATO and help the former solve whatever problems stand in the way of complete nuclear disarmament.

Despite Bartleman's renunciation of strong-arm tactics, the kind of "help" offered by NATO shows what is on NATO officials' minds.

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Anglo-French Nuclear Missile Deal 'Unlikely'

AT1310212293 Paris AFP in English 2105 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 13 (AFP)—The prospect of France and Britain jointly developing an airborne nuclear missile is unlikely to be realised in the near future, as London has postponed the replacement of its free-fall bombs, a French Defence Ministry official said here Wednesday.

Henri Conze, responsible for weaponry, also told journalists there was "not much" in the way of cross-Channel cooperation in conventional weaponry either.

France is to decide in 1995 on the replacement of its medium-range airborne missiles (ASMP) by the longer-range ASLP type.

Talks with Britain on joint development go back some five years, but France's Aerospatiale, expected to be involved in the ASLP, said earlier this year that they had reached stalemate pending a political decision.

"For the moment London has put off the replacement of its free-fall bombs to the very long term," Conze said.

He said the ASMP would still be in service to 2005 or 2010, but noted that development of a new weapon took a decade.

On conventional armaments, Conze mentioned only the project for a naval frigate launched in 1991 by Britain, France and Italy.

FRANCE

Mitterrand Excludes Resumption of Nuclear Tests

BR0810143693 Paris LIBERATION in French
8 Oct 93 p 9

[Dominique Garraud report: "Defense: Nuclear Tests: Mitterrand Blocks Unilateral Resumption; While Defense Minister Leotard Advocates Maintaining Autonomous Decisionmaking—Possible Resumption of Tests Before Americans—the President Clearly Rules This Out"]

[Text] Francois Mitterrand has calmly put his stamp on the future of the French deterrent. This is what we are now forced to conclude, though yesterday the military-industrial lobby, parliamentarians of the majority, and above all Jacques Chirac were still fighting a rear-guard battle for a rapid resumption of French nuclear tests, following the announcement of China's test on Tuesday morning. Stating that France "will not give the signal" for a resumption of nuclear tests "if countries other than China" do not undertake such tests, the chief of state is banning tests not only until the end of his term of office but perhaps even beyond.

(1) Will there be any nuclear tests before the 1995 presidential elections?

The answer is "no." In order for this to happen, the Russians or Americans would have to resume theirs. Boris Yeltsin's problem is more how to manage his stockpile of nuclear weapons than their modernization. The Clinton

administration's objective is to combine a treaty on a total ban on nuclear testing—negotiations for which should start in January among the major nuclear powers—with a renewal of the Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] due to be signed in 1995.

For the Americans, and for the Elysee Palace [president's office] as well, the ban on nuclear tests would be received by countries wanting to create a strike force as a sign of goodwill that could prompt them to adhere to the NPT. Francois Mitterrand's unilateral initiative in banning tests in 1992 is within this plan to "eliminate excessive levels of nuclear armament" and to avoid proliferation, it being understood that "France's sufficiency" in this field had been attained and that it would be preserved.

The chief of state is the only person that can "issue the order to fire" and also to carry out tests.

(2) How much room for maneuver does the government majority enjoy?

Francois Leotard, and in particular the RPR [Rally for the Republic] majority on the National Assembly Defense Committee, were keen to set a date. The defense minister insisted on the maintenance of France's "autonomous decisionmaking." It is necessary, he said yesterday, to prevent France from finding itself "under the tutelage" of America, as Britain is, when it comes to making its decisions on its nuclear force.

According to the defense minister, this means following carefully the conclusions of the report on nuclear weapons submitted by the seven experts appointed by the Elysee Palace and the Hotel Matignon [prime minister's office] in July. In their secret report delivered last week, they state that, although technically France can pause for several years in its nuclear testing, it must inevitably resume them to acquire simulation technology so as to replace them completely.

This is why Francois Leotard said yesterday that France "will make its signing of a total test ban treaty subject to its acquisition of a simulation capability." Insofar as its moratorium was decided on unilaterally, he believes, France should not hesitate to resume its tests "unilaterally." Keeping in mind that the research currently being carried out within the framework of the Palen (preparation for nuclear test limitation) program conducted by the Atomic Energy Commission do not envisage any significant progress before 6-8 years' time, it is easier to perceive the extent to which timing considerations already are complicating the government majority's plans with regard to the deterrent policy beyond the end of the current presidential term.

Having been briefed by Francois Leotard on the defense budget Wednesday evening, Jacques Boyon, RPR chairman of the National Assembly Defense Committee, stressed that "the majority of the committee considered that a resumption or testing should take place before 1994," that is, as early as this winter. Unless Francois Mitterrand does a complete turnabout, or the Americans force him to follow them by resuming their tests, this opinion will remain a pious wish.

(3) What effects could the moratorium have on the deterrent policy in the medium term?

The experts say that tests are necessary for the current programs—the testing of the M45 missile due to equip the new missile-launching nuclear submarines; the development of the M45's successor, the M5; and the acquisition of simulation. Is this true? Or false? Be that as it may, it is difficult to contradict the experts in their own domain.

Foreign Ministry diplomats will have to play for time in their negotiations with the Americans before signing a test ban treaty in order to preserve the possibility of France's unilaterally resuming its tests once Francois Mitterrand has left the Elysee Palace.

If France were to halt its testing totally, there is no doubt that it would have to forego the modernization that the military wants—the development of a "variable-power" nuclear charge suitable for so-called surgical strikes.

Such a capability—it is envisaged that the charge is to be installed under the wings of the future Rafale aircraft by the year 2000—would entail a major change in France's so-called "weak-to-strong" deterrent doctrine. It perhaps is this aspect of the issue which, though not of immediate concern, adds genuine historical significance to Francois Mitterrand's decision.

Leotard: Signing of Global Test Ban Treaty To Be Delayed

AU0710131493 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP)—France will not sign a global nuclear test ban treaty until it has acquired the ability to simulate tests, Defence Minister Francois Leotard said on Thursday.

This could take between 6 and 8 years, Leotard said, adding that defence scientists were divided on the time that would be needed.

He said France supported a global ban, but "before taking part, wants to acquire simulation capacity."

Leotard said that in 1994, France would increase the budget of its PALEN research programme on simulation to 49 million dollars.

International negotiations for a global treaty are due to begin in January in Geneva.

France has observed a moratorium on nuclear tests for the past year, but would need to resume testing at its site in French Polynesia to achieve simulation capacity.

Leotard Sees 'No Need' To Resume Testing Immediately

AU0710171593 Paris AFP in English 1652 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Paris, Oct 7 (AFP)—France will resume its nuclear tests although not immediately, Defence Minister Francois Leotard said on Thursday. [passage omitted]

At a press conference presenting the country's proposed 1994 defence budget, the minister said tests were necessary whenever a new nuclear weapon was put into service.

This would be the case with the new surface-to-surface M-45 nuclear missile to be deployed on the country's nuclear submarines from 1996, he said.

On Wednesday, Leotard said there was no need to resume testing immediately following a test on Tuesday by China which prompted President Bill Clinton to order preparations for new U.S. tests.

Leotard said France supported a global test ban, but "before taking part, wants to acquire simulation capacity."

But he added that he was not sure that simulation capacity "would allow us completely to do without—and the Americans as well—all tests, notably low-powered ones." The experts he had consulted could not answer that question, Leotard said. [passage omitted]

International negotiations for a global treaty are due to begin in January in Geneva.

France has observed a moratorium on nuclear tests since April, 1992. [passage omitted]

Leotard's draft budget meanwhile confirmed a trend towards relatively increased spending on military satellites and conventional armaments while spending on nuclear weapons underwent an 8.8 percent cut to 22.9 billion francs (\$4 billion).

The budget confirmed delays of six months in programmes for the new fighter Rafale, the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle and the Leclerc heavy tank.

Juppe, Giscard on Resumption Of Nuclear Testing

BR0710141993 Paris LIBERATION in French
7 Oct 93 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Reactions in France"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted citing former officials]

Alain Juppe

In an interview with LIBERATION, the foreign minister told us: "We will consult very promptly with the other nuclear powers, as the president and prime minister have agreed. Furthermore, as the Americans for their part are also doing, we will ensure that our country can, if necessary, resume its tests at any time. While we are committed to the objective of a complete ban on testing, within the framework of a global and verifiable treaty that still has to be negotiated, we will not compromise on the maintenance of a credible deterrent force, both now and in the future."

Valery Giscard d'Estaing

The chairman of the UDF [Union for French Democracy] said yesterday that "the decision made by China to carry out nuclear tests is prompting the world's other major nations to ponder what measures they should adopt to guarantee their own continued security." This decision "does not entail an automatic response. Just because one country carries out tests, that does not mean that the rest must do the same; but, nevertheless, it does mean that we have a duty to consider this question ourselves."

The former president also said that France must "give itself time to reflect," and that "in any case, the timetable for France's tests is a national decision that takes account of international events, but that essentially reflects our own country's security objectives." "The communique released by the Elysee and Hotel Matignon [president's

office and prime minister's office, respectively] seems to me to represent France's position," he said. [passage omitted citing former officials]

Government Hostile To Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

LD1310164493 Paris France-Inter Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] France is hostile to a treaty banning nuclear tests. Our objective, said Edouard Balladur a while ago at the [National] Assembly is to keep our [nuclear] deterrence. The recent Chinese nuclear test has reopened the debate on French defense policy.

Editorial Argues Change in Nuclear Policy 'Would Be Crazy'

BR0710160593 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS
7 Oct 93 p 7

[Article by Philippe Marcovici: "Nuclear Tests: Beijing Brings No Spring to Paris"]

[Text] After China's nuclear test on Tuesday, Francois Mitterrand has decided not to abandon France's 1992 moratorium. But in a communique from Elysee Palace and Hotel Matignon, France leaves the way open to a test resumption if another country apart from China resumes its own.

"France responded yesterday to China's nuclear test on Tuesday. It was the last of the five major nuclear powers to announce its position on the underground test that Beijing carried out in the Lop Nor Desert, the others having vigorously condemned it on Tuesday.

As expected, Paris is not abandoning its 8 April 1992 moratorium, which suspended nuclear tests in the Pacific for a year and which was extended 4 July this year for an unspecified period.

Small Open Door

Following the publication of a relatively ambiguous communique by the Elysee Palace and then the Hotel Matignon, Francois Mitterrand clearly dotted the i's. "I am not in favor of the resumption of nuclear tests," he said, though he added that "if countries other than China were to take this initiative, France would be forced (...) to resume its own tests." So Mitterrand still believes that a resumption of nuclear tests is possible.

However, judging solely from the official communique, France is leaving a small door open to the possible future resumption of its tests in the Pacific. This, after consultations with the other members of the nuclear club.

Indeed, the Defense Ministry has been instructed to implement "contingency measures that will make it possible to decide on a new test program at any time." Furthermore, "the foreign minister has been instructed to contact the American, British, and Russian Governments to examine what conclusions to draw" from Beijing's nuclear test.

It will be noted that France's response is considerably more moderate than that of the other nuclear powers. Paris has refrained from condemning the Chinese test and merely observed that it has ended "a period of a year

during which the world witnessed no nuclear tests." For France's part, this period has lasted more than a year, since the last test at Mururoa dates back to 1991.

Nevertheless, Paris acknowledged that, following China's test, "France, like its allies, is confronted with a new situation." This moderation sharply contrasts with the particularly vigorous tone adopted on Tuesday by Washington, London, and Moscow. The fact remains that, despite China's defiance, Paris is making no break with the policy that it has been following since it decided to suspend its nuclear tests in April 1992. At that time the president considered that the French deterrent had attained a level of "sufficiency" that made the country safe from potential threats. Furthermore, in July this year Francois Mitterrand even declared his willingness to abandon nuclear tests altogether, on the sole condition of the signing of a treaty banning such testing and of this treaty "being global and verifiable." In fact the chief of state was taking no great risk in defining objectives that he was well aware are difficult to achieve. A "global" treaty? That was, and remains, a long way off. This is shown by the fact that France itself has still not signed the 1963 treaty limiting nuclear tests. Neither has China and neither have the states that still refuse to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty signed in July 1968 and implemented in 1970. Among these states special mention must be made of those that aspire to possess nuclear capability—Pakistan, India, Iraq, Iran, Brazil, Algeria, Israel, and North Korea.

Too Many Sacrifices Already

The Non-Proliferation Treaty, revisable every 5 years, is due to be renegotiated in 1995. However, this renegotiation is closely linked to the continuation or halting of nuclear tests by the five members of the nuclear "club." This was quite clear when the 1990 revision foundered, precisely because the nonnuclear states demanded in advance that the nuclear states suspend their tests.

World Peace

In deciding on a moratorium on France's tests, the president definitely took account of two important dates in 1995. First, the renegotiation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, because, doubtless taking account of the breakup of the USSR into four independent nuclear powers (Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus), the chief of state calculated the dangers of nuclear proliferation and the need to obstruct it. Then there is the 1995 French presidential election and the fact, as everyone knows, that Francois Mitterrand is anxious to associate his name with the establishment of world peace.

It is by no means to be taken for granted that these two connected ambitions—to avert nuclear proliferation and to be remembered as an historical figure—are beneficial for France. For almost 30 years France has based its security on nuclear deterrence. Now, when the world has actually become even more dangerous than before, it would be crazy to change strategy. Mitterrand himself realizes this. However, some sharp cuts are already being made to the deterrence budget. In 1993 the share of nuclear in equipment credits fell from 33 percent to a mere 25 percent. Entire programs have been postponed or frozen—Hades, the M-5 missile due to equip the strategic

ocean-going force, the new ASLP [long-range-air-to-surface] ground-to-air missile, the TN-75 hardened warhead of the M-45 missile that already equips the SNLEs [nuclear-powered fleet ballistic-missile submarine—SSBN].

However, while these credits are indispensable in order to complete these programs some day, "real-life" tests are also needed. Only such tests will make it possible to prepare and test the PALEN laboratory simulation system that is still at the research stage. Hence the obvious risk entailed in bringing our defense policy into line with that of our allies, which are considerably ahead of us, both qualitatively and quantitatively. It is France's nuclear policy that determines its independence and security.

GERMANY

BND Wants To Spy on Firms Involved in Proliferation

AU0510211293 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 5 Oct 93 p 8

["ulf"-signed report: "The BND Wants More Powers"]

[Excerpts] Pullach, 4 October—After Federal Interior Minister Kanther, the president of the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), Porzner, has now requested more powers for the intelligence services. Porzner told FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE that, on the basis of a change of the law, the BND must be authorized to collect and pass on to police authorities in Germany any information gained within the framework of "telecommunications-related foreign reconnaissance" on international terrorism, the proliferation of nuclear arms, illegal arms and narcotics trade, and money-laundering activities. This requires that Article 10 of the Basic Law and the necessary implementing statute be amended. [passage omitted]

Porzner emphasized that it creates an international shaking of heads that the BND is currently not permitted to recognize any information received through telecommunications-related foreign reconnaissance on the involvement of German enterprises in international arms trade or proliferation, let alone pass it on to German authorities. "If other countries were to find out in the near future through electronic reconnaissance that German firms are involved in the development of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons abroad, they will complain that we should have known. I would like to be able to protect our state against such attacks," Porzner said. In Iraq, the BND could have been perfectly informed about the involvement of German enterprises in the development of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical weapons but was not permitted to become active as a result of Article 10 of the Basic Law. "Although we are allowed to know what is being negotiated between North Korea and a neighboring country, we must close both our eyes when Germans are involved in dirty deals abroad. That is more than dissatisfying." It has been learned from BND sources that former State Security agents in Germany founded bogus companies and support Iran for the development of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical arms. [passage omitted]

Greens Warn SPD Against Compromise on Nuclear Policy

AU0610174193 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 6 Oct 93 p 1

["me" report: "Fischer Warns SPD Against Nuclear Course"]

[Text] Wiesbaden, 5 October—Hesse Environment Minister Joschka Fischer (Greens) has warned the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] against agreeing on a "consensus to continue" nuclear energy with the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] and the Free Democratic Party of Germany [FDP]. In an interview with FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, Fischer ruled out any participation by the Greens in a federal government, if an "option" were left open for nuclear energy. If it wants that, the SPD has to look for "other partners." Whoever wants to leave the use of nuclear energy open in the SPD, is "pursuing" a grand coalition, which might turn "quickly, even as one is looking, into a very small one" at subsequent elections, if the CDU and SPD lose votes.

Fischer particularly attacked Lower-Saxony Minister President Gerhard Schroeder, who is of the opinion that, under certain conditions, the construction of a reactor of a new safety generation is worthy of consideration. At the talks about a nuclear consensus in Bonn, Schroeder has "a lot of rubber in his spine," according to Fischer who, "in view of what one hears from Schroeder about nuclear policy," has "great understanding" for the discussion among the Lower-Saxon Greens concerning the continuation of the Landtag coalition with the SPD there. In Hesse, on the other hand, Fischer does not see any differences on nuclear policy between the SPD and the Greens.

On Tuesday the SPD Presidium affirmed the goal of opting out of nuclear energy, but it stressed the need for a consensus across party lines. "The SPD sticks to the goal of opting out of nuclear energy," party spokeswoman Cornelia Sonntag said. "It is willing to talk about the course and the schedule."

ITALY

Elettra Synchrotron, Programs Described

BR1210125093 Turin MEDIA DUEMILA in Italian Sep 93 pp 32-36

[Article by Laura Capuzzo: "New Light From Elettra on the Carso Plateau"]

[Excerpts] Trieste, 1993 is the year of "Elettra," the synchrotron light laboratory that is about to enter into operation on the Carso plateau, just behind the Slovenian border. For the Trieste Research Area, which is directly involved in the undertaking, this is a very important occasion. It means seeing the realization of the most longed for, most contested, and most demanding project of those being carried out inside Italy's first science and technology park. The project started more than six years ago in April 1987. It has been carried out to schedule and has overcome various kinds of obstacles. It will provide Italy and the international scientific community with an

unparalleled strategic instrument for the evolution of technology, that will enable particularly sophisticated research to be carried out into the structure of materials. The scientific and business world will have a structure at their disposition that is destined to be used for a vast range of applications in biology, chemistry, and solid state physics. [passage omitted]

With the decisive support of Granelli, who was minister of research at the time, funding was obtained for a third generation European machine in Trieste. Seventy-five billion lire came from the government and a further 75 billion came from the Friuli-Venezia Giulia regional authorities. Synchrotron Trieste was formed at this time in 1986. It is a joint stock company set up by a consortium and entrusted with the task of constructing and managing the machine. The company still remains the only public-sponsored company in Italy. Its members are the Research Area Consortium, the Friulia regional funding company, the SPI [Industrial Development and Promotion] company of the IRI [Institute for the Reconstruction of Industry] group and the research division of ENI [the National Hydrocarbons Corporation]. Nobel prizewinner Carlo Rubbia is the president.

Renzo Rosei, the manager of the scientific division, reminds us that: "A big problem that required an immediate solution was the choice of the site for the machine. Controversies and worries about the environment slowed things down. In the end, after the signing of a protocol of intent by the Region, the Trieste municipality, the Slovenian organizations in the area, and the Mountain Community, it was possible to start work on the so-called site 'T8' at Basovizza, a few kilometers from the Research Area in 1991. It was an ideal solution because, in order for the machine to work well, it had to be constructed on solid ground that did not vibrate very much. A flat site was chosen. It was mainly barren and there were no underground caves, so it gave adequate assurance as far as safety and stability were concerned. However, as it was situated on the Carso, an area with unique natural characteristics, both the scientific requirements and the environmental impact were taken into consideration."

Rosei continues: "We took the trouble to study the best ways in which the machine could be harmoniously set into the environment. Its overall dimensions have been kept to a minimum, no more than a football field. The area taken up by the laboratory measures 10,444 square meters and only three hectares have been set aside for the construction of the machine and the auxiliary buildings." At this point the entire operation required additional investments, therefore in May 1991 a second allocation of 140 billion lire was made by the CIPE [Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning]. Ninety billion lire came from the government and the remaining 50 billion lire came from local bodies.

How does Elettra work? How is synchrotron light produced? Mario Puglisi, who was responsible for the project before his recent, unexpected death, explained: "A complex made up of two accelerators that function in series has been constructed at Basovizza. The first of these is the injection system and the second is the real light machine." The electrons are generated from a thermionic source and

are accelerated up to an energy of 1.5 billion electron volts by a LINAC (linear accelerator). LANCE functions like a big gun and fires packets of electrons into the accumulation ring, which is a synchrotron where the magnetic field is kept constant. Here the band of electrons keeps revolving at constant energy for many hours, until it deteriorates and the injection procedure has to be repeated.

The accumulation ring is built of steel and has a 260-meter circumference. It is made up of 12 rectilinear sections that are joined together by curved sections, where curving magnets are installed. The packets of electrons travel at about the speed of light. They meet magnetic fields generated by curving magnets, rippers, and wigglers as they orbit. Every time they pass through these magnets they produce synchrotron light. At this point the light is sent along special tubes that lead to the experimental laboratories of the researchers.

Puglisi underlined: "The essential condition is to manage to keep the band of electrons as compact and narrow as possible. Even a very small variation in temperature or an imperceptible oscillation of the structures could compromise the result. That is why the limestone terrain on which the machine has been constructed is of utmost importance. Just one strong earthquake could oblige the researchers, who work round the clock in an airconditioned environment, to recalibrate the trajectory of the electrons by realigning the magnets of the ring."

The big news is the strength of Elettra with respect to the other machines in existence and the exceptional "brilliance" of its light that is obtained using revolutionary techniques. We are talking about a world record for "brilliance" in the area of soft X rays, of a light from 100 to 1,000 times brighter than that currently produced in the other laboratories in the United States (Bookhaven, Stanford), in Europe (Berlin, Frascati, Daresbury, Orsay), and in Japan (Tokyo, Tsukuba).

Puglisi pointed out that the increase in brilliance "will allow all the experimental sciences to make an enormous jump in quality, and that it would open up new frontiers and enable scientific discoveries that cannot be foreseen now to be made for the benefit of our society. It would make it possible to perform experiments that cannot be done today, as well as making it possible to perform, in a very short time, those that are possible today."

For example, it took the Nobel prizewinner Perutz 14 years to determine the structure of hemoglobin. The same study could have been completed in a few days using Elettra! The radiation produced in the laboratory in Trieste does in fact allow the structure of viruses and proteins to be studied at an atomic level. This can help research into antiviral agents and vaccines that is of particular interest to the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries. The "ad hoc" preparation of a medicine for each individual pathology is not to be excluded.

The mechanism of the formation of tumors could also be the subject of a study by Elettra. A light line will probably be dedicated to mammographs for research into the early diagnosis of breast cancer. The goal is to increase the diagnostic effectiveness, reducing the dose of X rays used.

This will begin with a feasibility study, using in vitro samples, but once the validity of the method has been demonstrated a routine therapy could be hypothesized.

Synchrotron light will also intervene in the field of materials science. It will be possible to have a better understanding of certain phenomena, such as the functioning of high temperature superconductors, using new experimental techniques. This could lead to applications that sound like science fiction, such as trains running on magnets.

Furthermore, a study of the processes of catalysis could reveal itself to be of particular interest. In fact, thanks to synchrotron light, it will be possible to study the catalytic breakdown of the sulfurous and nitrous oxides in the fumes emitted by thermal power plant chimneys. This will assist research into new processes that are less expensive and more efficient for the construction of catalytic converters, and to produce a potential substitute for benzene by trying to synthesize methanol using catalysts.

Trieste Synchrotron Managing Director Giuseppe Viani warns: "These are only some of the possible industrial applications of Elettra. It could also enter the fields of optics, lithography, and micro mechanics." The initial stage will start with the eight light lines that have already been commissioned out of the 22 that are available. Three have been assigned to the CNR [National Research Council] and one each to ENEA [National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and the Environment], the research division of ENI [National Hydrocarbons Corporation], Rome University, the Austrian Academy of Sciences, and the Lausanne Polytechnic. The CNR's lines will be used to study the spectroscopy of photoemissions, diffraction by surfaces and diffraction linked to crystallography. The lines to be used by ENEA and the ENI research division will be functional as from next December. They will be used for research into electronic spectroscopy for chemical analyses.

Viani states: "Numerous other contacts are being made both with research institutes and with industries at home and abroad. A promising approach with private industry has also been initiated. Certainly interest is destined to increase in the immediate future, because Elettra is starting to function precisely at the time when there is a shortage of synchrotron light in Europe, and there is a need for 1,000 'machine hours' per week, against an availability of only 700." The companies that are currently negotiating include Degussa (a German chemical company that is engaged in the production of catalysts), Basf (a company

producing magnetic tapes), Microparts, the Oxford laboratories, Bayer, Hoechst, and Ciba Geigy. "The choice of Elettra's scientific projects," Viani adds, "is based on the criteria of originality and the excellence of the proposals. It takes into account the maximum utilization of the machine's possibilities. The utilization of the machine will never be exclusive but will be open to the entire scientific community. The lines can be simply rented."

In addition to the use of the light lines, another possibility for collaboration with countries that are interested in developing research and in particular in constructing similar synchrotron laboratories, is going ahead. In fact requests have come from Germany and Switzerland for the purchase of the high level of know-how that has been attained at Trieste. "This is an opportunity that should definitely be kept under consideration," says scientific manager Rosei, "and it does not implicate particular problems of competition since Elettra will always have about 5 years' advantage over other laboratories under construction."

Elettra: Essential User Data

1. Approved projects:

It is estimated that there will be a total of 355 users:

- 42 percent engaged in physics, 39 percent in chemistry, and 20 percent in biology and various other disciplines.
- 18 percent of the users will not be Italian.
- 49 percent of the users will be universities, 51 percent will be national or industrial nonuniversity laboratories universities.

2. Possible projects under the Central European Initiative:

- More than 700 researchers from 30 institutes.
- 9 countries will be involved.

Programs Approved By Elettra: Research Areas and Numbers of Researchers

—Physics:	150
—Chemistry:	140
—Biological sciences:	35
—Others:	30

Programs Approved By Elettra: Origin of Consumers and Number of Researchers

—Industry:	50
—Universities:	17
—Nonuniversity government employees:	13

Iranian Attempts To Obtain Enriched Uranium

Turkish Police Seize Enriched Uranium Intended for Iran

*T40610103193 Ankara ANATOLIA in English
1015 GMT 6 Oct 93*

[Text] Istanbul, Oct. 6 (AA)—Police teams seized 2.5 kg of enriched uranium and detained eight people, including three Iranians on Tuesday.

In a raid to the Neyir textile shop in Gayrettepe, police caught Professor Pinar Bakir red-handed when he was selling the uranium to the Iranians.

Subsequent investigations revealed that the enriched uranium was to be sold to the Iranians, believed to be Iranian secret agents, for \$40,000 per gram.

Officials said that this was the first time that such an incident had happened in Turkey.

The uranium was brought to Turkey by visiting Russians, according to police sources.

The uranium was taken under guard to the nuclear research center in Buyukcekmece.

Borujerdi Reacts to Turkish Reports on Uranium Transfer

*LD0610204593 Tehran IRNA in English
1822 GMT 6 Oct 93*

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 6, IRNA—Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Pacific Affairs, Ala'ddin Borujerdi, told Turkish Ambassador Korumaz Haktanir here today afternoon that the Turkish media's allegation of transfer of uranium to Iran is a plot against the Islamic Republic and is designed to mar Terhan-Ankara relations.

Borujerdi announced Iran's readiness to cooperate with the intelligence office of that country to find out the aim of the conspiracy against Iran.

Haktanir said that he will convey the issue to the Turkish Government.

Iranian Embassy Official Denies Link in Uranium Trade

*NC0910082693 Istanbul TURKIYE in Turkish
7 Oct 93 p 7*

[Report by Ilhan

[Text] Istanbul—The interrogation of nine suspects, three Iranians and six Turks, who were detained the previous day in connection with smuggling trillions [of Turkish liars] worth of uranium, is continuing under great secrecy. While police said that the suspects will be kept in detention for four more days and the investigation will be broadened, the Iranian officials have stated that Iran has no connection with the uranium.

An official at the Iranian embassy in Istanbul said in reply to questions on the issue: "The Iranian state has absolutely nothing to do with this incident. Therefore, the smuggling and the material seized in no way interest Iran."

Indicating that the sort of gangs involved in such smuggling could exist anywhere and could be the citizens of any country, this official said: "Some of them are said to be Iranians, something which I have not been able to confirm so far. What is certain is that they have absolutely nothing to do with the Iranian state."

In the meantime the interrogation continued of the suspects, who are held at the Financial Police Department. While the 2.5 kg of uranium—which is said to have been stolen from nuclear power plants in Russia and then brought to the country and which was seized at the Neyir Giyim [textile] shop—was taken to Cekmece Nuclear Research Center, it was announced that suspects Professor Pinar Bakir, Turker Gelendost, Hikmet Uzat, Bulent Ozsoy, and another Turkish citizen named Serdar would be kept in detention.

Muhammed Seydi, Huseyin Sehradi, and Davut Ahmedi [names as published], who are said to be agents of Iranian secret service SAWAMA, are also being kept in detention. It was found out that it took one year's work to bring the enriched uranium, which they planned to sell to the Iranian citizens for \$40,000 per gram, from Russia and to organize its sale.

A report is expected from the Nuclear Research Center on the grade of the uranium, which was seized during a raid the previous day on the accountants office of the Neyir Giyim shop located in Dedeman shopping center in Gayrettepe.

Seized Uranium Allegedly Destined for Israel

*NC1510123693 Istanbul AYDINLIK in Turkish
9 Oct 93 p 11*

[Excerpts] Istanbul—A director at the General Security Directorate told AYDINLIK: "The original deal over the seized 2.5 kg of uranium was to send it to Israel. But when an attempt was made to take it to the United States directly, Mosad made a tip-off about the incident [not specified who was tipped off]. The Idealist [Ulkucu] mafia, which did not want to be elbowed out of the deal, was used as a go-between in Israel's tip-off operation. The press reports that the material was going to be sold to Iran are concoctions. The source that made the tip-off is trying to mislead the press in this way."

The seizure of 2.5 kg of uranium in Istanbul the previous day was used as a pretext to start a negative campaign against Iran. Almost all the newspapers reported prominently that Iran is engaged in making an atomic bomb and, as proof of that, they said that the detained Iranians were agents of Savama. The Iranian Embassy denied that the detained Iranians Muhammed Seyidi, Davut Ahmedi, and Huseyin Sehrabi are Savama agents. The reason for the campaign is that Iran has recently been trying to establish close ties with the countries in the region.

Yesterday TERCUMAN reported under banner headlines that Iran was trying to make a hydrogen bomb. It also reported that 2.5 kg of red mercury has been sold to the Iranian secret service, Savama. As its source, TERCUMAN quoted the toppled Azerbaijani president Abulfaz Elchibey, who said the red mercury was sold to Iran by the communists.

While denying that his country is making an atomic bomb, the Iranian foreign minister called on Ankara to jointly launch an investigation into this affair.

Uranium Monopoly

Four months ago AYDINLIK reported that the trade in enriched uranium between Central Asia and the West was being conducted by Idealist mafia and Turkish counter-guerrillas under the supervision of the CIA. Israel has undertaken the marketing job in the Middle East of the uranium stolen from the nuclear power plants in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. [passage omitted processed from AYDINLIK four months ago]

Erdost Is an Old Leftist

The operation launched by the Financial Branch of the Istanbul Security Directorate is riddled with questions. The man known as Serdar, who was detained on charges of being a Savama agent, was released 2 days later "because it was discovered that he has no connection with the incident." No one explained where the intelligence was obtained about this affair, which lead "to this internationally matchless operation" conducted by the Istanbul Financial Police. The press was constantly fed wrong names. The surname of Turker Erdost, who was jailed following the 12 September coup in connection with the MLSBP [Marxist-Leninist Leftist Unity Party] case, was rendered as "Gelendost." His photograph was published and the caption described him as an Iranian. Turker Erdost until recently was a member of the SHP [Social Democrat P. ulist Party] branch in Kagithane and then resigned, together with his kin, and joined the CHP [Republican People's Party] branch in the same district. Erdost, who for a while worked at the GAZETE published by HURRIYET 3 years ago, is a veteran reporter and had recently been working as a contractor in municipalities.

Erdost, Professor Pinar Bakir, Bulent Ozsoy, Hikmet Ozsoy and three Iranians—who were arrested 3 days ago for engaging in the uranium trade—were brought before the Istanbul State Security Court, where they were ordered to be detained.

Iran Said To Obtain Nuclear Material From Azerbaijan

AC 1510113293 Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish
8 Oct 93 p.6

[Report by Cagri Erhan and Firat Gazel]

[Text] Ankara—While the operations carried out in Istanbul revealed the Iranian initiative to build an atomic bomb, it is being asserted that there are other dimensions to this incident. It is being claimed that Iran has obtained the rarely found "red mercury" [kirmizi civa] from Azerbaijan and, using this material, is trying to isolate lithium (lityum), which is used in making a "hydrogen bomb." In reply to our questions on this issue, Azerbaijani Ambassador to Ankara Mamed Novruz ogly Aliyev said: "This is a very strategic issue. It will be good if you do not pursue the subject further."

It has been reported in recent years that Iran has launched a major arms build-up campaign. However, with the uncovering of nuclear raw-material smuggling, it appears

that Iran has also chosen the path of nuclear arms build-up. While working to obtain uranium from Kazakhstan to build an atomic bomb, Iran is also engaged in intensive work to build a hydrogen bomb. There are reports that Iran has started importing "red mercury" for this purpose.

What Is Red Mercury?

Red mercury, whose chemical name is mercury iodide [civa iyodur], is found only in limited amounts around the world. The amount of this material in the entire world is around 25 kg, and its major source is in Kelbecer (Kelbadzharskiy Rayon) and Azerbaijan. It is known that the amount of mercury deposits in these countries [as published] is at around 18 kg.

According to information provided by experts, red mercury is mostly used in the production of nuclear weapons. This material, which was first used in the United States, was banned from use for causing atmospheric pollution. The most important property of this material is that it can be used to obtain elements such as "radium" and "uranium," which are raw materials in nuclear weapons. The red mercury is also used in nuclear detectors. If used in silicon and germanium detectors, very precise detection results can be obtained.

It was also reported that red mercury is used in the production of materials that prevent nuclear-tipped missiles from deviating from their targets.

Sale From Azerbaijan to Iran

It is being claimed that Iran, which obtained uranium from the nuclear reactors in the former Soviet republics, has started importing red mercury used in making nuclear weapons. According to these claims, upon hearing that there is enough of this material in Azerbaijan Iranian officials held secret contacts with Elchibey's opponents Ayaz Motalibov and Geydar Aliyev. It is being claimed that following secret talks the Iranian secret service Savama managed to smuggle 2.5 kg of red mercury to Iran.

"The Sale Was Made by the Communists"

Abulfaz Elchibey blamed the communists for the secret deal on red mercury between Azerbaijan and Iran. Replying to our questions on the issue in his home town of Keleki in Nakhichevan, Elchibey said: "We did not sell such a material to Iran. However, we have information that this material, which is extensively mined in Kelbadzharskiy Rayon, was illegally sold to Iran by pro-Aliyev and pro-Motalibov communists during our administration."

"Do Not Pursue the Matter Further"

Azerbaijani Ambassador to Ankara Mamed Aliyev introduced a new dimension to the red mercury issue. Mamed Aliyev, who is a nuclear physics professor, at first tried not to reply to our questions on the red mercury issue. But later he indicated that the issue was of utmost strategic importance and said: "Do not pursue this matter further. Iran is a friendly country; do not put a wedge between us." Asked the uses of the red mercury, Novruz ogly replied: "It is a very important material, it serves every purpose."

MTA Uninformed About Red Mercury

On the other hand, MTA (Mines, Survey, and Prospecting Institute) officials do not have enough knowledge about red mercury. Replying to our questions on the issue, MTA officials said: "Red mercury is used in making thermometers. Claims that it is used in making nuclear arms are wrong."

On the other hand, claims have been made that red mercury is also found in Turkey. It was asserted that red mercury mines are found in the Aegean region but, on the pretext that they were causing environmental pollution, they were closed down with an order that came from abroad.

Thai Company Reportedly Building Underground CW Plant in Libya

Businessmen Arrested for Alleged Libyan Job Placements

BK1510062193 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai
15 Oct 93 p 16

[Text] Following a press conference given by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare that there are three companies operating job placement sending workers to work in weapon production plants in Libya and the ministry has been keeping an eye on them, Sawai Phrammani, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, held a press briefing at the ministry on 14 October.

Sawai told reporters that he has instructed the ministry's job placement department to coordinate with the Crime Suppression Division [CID] Command of the Police Department to make an investigation and arrest of the executive committee of the W and M Company Limited, which is located in the Muang District, Chiang Mai Province. Police Major General Luan Panrotthip therefore sent a team of CID policemen in collaboration with officials of the job placement department of the labor and social welfare ministry to the northern province for the mission.

Officials searched and arrested Wirot Sakunmuthita, manager of the said company, and three of his colleagues. Through the investigation, the W and M Company Limited was found to really have operated the job placement business and sent workers to work in Libya. All the suspects were therefore held under custody at the Muang District police station, Chiang Mai Province on the charge of sending workers to work abroad without permission in accordance with Article 49 of the Decree on job placement and protection of workers issued in 1985. According to the law, the punishment will be three to 10 years of imprisonment, or a fine of 60,000 to 200,000 baht, or both imprisonment and fine.

Authorities also warn workers wishing to work abroad to be cautious, or they may be faced with problems. In case of doubts, workers are advised to contact for further information the provincial labor development offices in any province or the job placement department, tel. 248-4792.

More on Arrest of Businessman

BK1510015193 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English
15 Oct 93 p 1

[Text] Chiang Mai—Police yesterday arrested an owner of a Thai engineering company for allegedly exporting Thai workers to build underground shelters in Libya suspected by American intelligence of being used as chemical war weapon production plants.

The arrest of Wirot Sakunmuthita, 38, was made by a joint team of Crime Suppression Division and local police as well as officials of the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry on the order of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and Labour and Social Welfare Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Mr Wirot was taken from his W & M Co office in Muang District to Phuping police station, where he was intensively interrogated by CSD Commander Maj-Gen Luan Panrothship, who flew there from Bangkok.

Mr Wirot, who confessed to having a contract with a Libyan firm to build underground "bomb shelters" in that country, was alleged to have illegally sent and taken Thai workers to work in Libya without official permission.

The businessman flatly denied the charges and claimed the police legal action against him was influenced by international politics between Thailand and the U.S. Pol Maj-Gen Luan claimed police, who raided six places in Chiang Mai looking for Mr Wirot, had sufficient evidence to back charges against him.

Mr Wirot insisted he has never sent or taken any Thais to work in Libya, but admitted he had some 60 Thais helping him construct underground shelters in Libya.

He said he had been contracted through a Libyan firm to design and build underground shelters for the Libyan government. The project has been under way for three years, although the actual construction work began two years ago, Mr Viroj said. He said each of the shelters he has built is 15 metres wide and 110 metres long, buried some 50 metres below ground level, usually under mountains.

He admitted that he had travelled frequently to Libya to follow up his work there, but said he has never sent or personally taken any Thai workers to that country.

Thai workers went to Libya through other companies, Mr Wirot claimed, admitting that he had helped some of the workers in remitting money to their homes in northern Bangkok and Chiang Mai.

He said he had not violated Thai law in helping Libya design and build underground shelters.

Building the underground shelters was an honest job for his firm, but how the shelter would be used by Libya was not his concern, Mr Wirot said, adding that the Government should instead feel proud that a Thai company has that much capability to undertake that type of difficult work overseas.

He said he still has two years left in his contract in Libya, and he would continue with this job unless the Government declares his activity illegal.

He said he was visited by a US official he suspected of being an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) a few months ago. The man inquired about his company's activities in Libya, he said.

Pol Maj-Gen Luan said the Prime Minister and Gen Chawalit have ordered him to act against Mr Wirot after the US intelligence reaffirmed to the Foreign Ministry that the underground shelters built by the Thai workers were being used as plants to produce chemical weapons.

He said many of Mr Wirot's associates who are still at large would also be arrested.

Company Owner Plans To Give Up Libyan Job

*BK1610023293 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
16 Oct 93 p 2*

[Text] Chiang Mai—The owner of a Thai construction company which is building a suspected underground chemical weapons plant in Libya yesterday said he was considering abandoning the project.

Wirot Sakunmuthita, 38, of W&M Company, also asked that the Government introduce a clear cut policy on the export of Thai labour.

W&M Company was contracted by the Libyan Government to build an underground shelter which American intelligence suspects will be used to produce chemical weapons.

Mr Wirot was arrested at his W&M Company offices in Muang on Thursday night and charged with sending Thai workers abroad without permission.

He was questioned by Crime Suppression Division Commander Maj-Gen Luan Parnrothip and later released on 400,000 baht bail.

Mr Wirot denied the charge claiming the legal action against him had been influenced by the United States.

The employment agency owner said he did not how much compensation he would have to pay the Libyan Government if he abandoned the project without due warning. [sentence as published]

He also said he was sure a Korean company would take over the project using Thai workers to finish the job.

Mr Wirot said his company had been contracted to build an underground shelter only and he saw nothing wrong with this.

He said the only thing he had seen from the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry was an order prohibiting Thai workers from working at nuclear and arms production plants.

The building of underground shelters is honest work and it was not his concern how the Libyan Government uses the facility.

Mr Wirot said he was surprised Thailand had to bow to US demands since he was not an American citizen.

He admitted he was not fully versed in labour law, but knew there were between 25,000 and 35,000 Thai workers

in Libya, only 15,000 of which went through proper channels with the permission of labour authorities.

"This means there are loopholes in the labour law which allow a large number of workers to leave the country illegally to work in Libya," he said.

Government agencies should look into this problem and find a solution.

Chiang Mai police yesterday questioned Mr Wirot's driver, Bunma Jaisri, 46, in connection with the case.

Mr Bunma was quoted as telling police he had earlier been sent to work on the shelter in Libya by a company associated with Mr Wirot's firm.

He said he had seen Mr Wirot in Libya every two months when he went to inspect the work there.

Police claimed they had sufficient evidence to take legal action against Mr Wirot. They said he is a shareholder in three job placement agencies—W&M, Win Man and Win Trade.

Police said they are looking for other witnesses among 120 workers returned from Libya.

Raids Find Evidence of Workers Sent to Libyan Plants

*BK1610015693 Bangkok THE NATION in English
16 Oct 93 p A1*

[Text] Thai authorities have found evidence that two Thai job agencies were involved in sending workers to sites in Libya suspected of producing chemical weapons. Deputy Labour Minister Phaitun Kaeothong said yesterday.

The Thai government, meanwhile, has set aside Bt200 million for the possible emergency evacuation of some 25,000 Thai workers in the North African country which is facing threats of air strikes by the United States.

Phaitun said raids on the W & M Associates Co and the Handle Group Co uncovered evidence that Thai workers sent by the two firms to Libya were working at sites suspected of producing chemical weapons.

It was the first time Thai authorities have acknowledged Thai workers' involvement in Libya's alleged chemical arms industry. The United States is known to have repeatedly informed Bangkok that about 200 Thais were working in suspected chemical weapons plants in the Arab country.

Phaitun's statements followed the arrest on Thursday of Wirot Sakunmuthita whose W & M Associates firm has a contract to build "shelters" for the Libyans.

Phaitun said W & M Associates and Handle Group were among three Thai job agencies blacklisted by the United States. The third firm, SCP Suppachok Co, has had its license revoked by the Thai government, the deputy minister said.

The crackdown on the job agencies came amid growing tension as Libya has refused to bow to Washington-led Western efforts to extradite from Libya suspects charged with planting a bomb on a Pan Am airliner which blew up over Lockerbie in Scotland in 1988.

The Labour Ministry's spokesman New Aspiration MP Suraphong Danaitangtrakun, said the Thai government is increasingly concerned about mounting US pressure for Libya to hand over the two suspects. He noted that Washington and France have been pushing for oil and monetary embargoes against Tripoli. A UN decision on the sanction request is due today.

Previously the United Nations, acting on proposals by the United States, France and Britain, imposed sanctions on aviation, diplomacy and arms trade against Libya.

The spokesman said the Labour Ministry had asked the Thai labour counsellor attached to the Thai Embassy in Greece to keep in touch with Thai workers in Libya where there is no Thai embassy.

The labour counsellor in Greece had prepared three measures to bring Thai workers to safe places. The three measures are: —remove Thai workers from Rabpa city, a likely target for any US attack, to safe places —resettle Thai workers to nearby countries —repatriate Thai workers if their security in Libya is seriously threatened.

"We have set aside Bt200 million for the purpose," Suraphong said. He added that in case of a mass evacuation, the job agencies responsible for sending the workers there would be asked to share travel expenses.

Meanwhile, Wirot told reporters after his arrest that he was not aware that shelters built in Libya under a contract with his firm would be involved in the production of chemical weapons.

"My clients say they are war shelters. But the CIA says they are weapons production centres. Who should I believe?" he said.

The businessman, 38, also denied he had sent Thai workers to Libya without official permission. He said some 60 Thais were working for him in Libya but they had been sent there by other companies.

ROK Asks Iran for Support in Solving Nuclear Issue

Kim Meets With Velayati

SK0710105493 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean
1018 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] President Kim Yong-sam met with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati in the afternoon of 7 October. He asked Iran, which maintains good relations with both South and North Korea, to give its support in solving the South-North nuclear issue through dialogue.

President Kim said: The ROK has no intention of reunifying the country through the absorption of North Korea, and wants to reunify it by stages [tangyejok] through dialogue.

He also asked the Iranian Government to take greater care of the personal security of Koreans in Iran.

Iran To Cooperate in Solving Nuclear Issue

SK0710112393 Seoul YONHAP in English
1056 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 7 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam met visiting first Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati at Chongwadae [presidential offices] on Thursday afternoon to exchange opinions on matters of mutual concern.

President Kim said that so far as South Korea is concerned, North Korea's nuclear development constitutes a matter of great concern, and asked Iran to cooperate in getting the nuclear issue resolved inasmuch as Iran maintains amicable relations with both Koreas.

Chongwadae spokesman Yi Kyong-chae said President Kim also expressed satisfaction at a remarkable progress registered in bilateral cooperative relations especially in the diplomatic and economic areas.

The Iranian minister said his country strongly supports Korea's unification, saying Iran would furnish cooperation in it whenever it is necessary.

During the meeting, Minister Velayati conveyed to President Kim Iranian President Hashemi-Rafsanjani's congratulations on the birth of the new government in Seoul, and President Kim asked Velayati to give his greetings to the Iranian president on his re-election.

KCNA Reacts To Meeting Between Japan's Nakanishi, Aspin

SK3009043793 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 30 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 30 (KCNA)—The director general of the Defence Agency of Japan, Nakanishi, held a confab threatening the DPRK with the U.S. secretary of defense, Aspin, on September 27 during his trip to the United States, NHK reported.

Nakanishi raised a hue and cry over the "missile problem" of the DPRK again and made bellicose utterances to the effect that Japan would actively cooperate in the implementation of the "theatre missile defence initiative projected by the United States" aimed at attacking the DPRK in case of emergency and would "maintain the Japan-U.S. security system."

His outcries are an open challenge and grave threat to the DPRK; they revealed the sinister intention to strengthen the military tieup between Japan and the United States against the DPRK.

Nakanishi alleged that missiles of the DPRK were a "factor of destabilising the international community as a whole" as well as the vicinity of Japan. This is an absurd sophism that can convince no one.

The Japanese authorities are making much ado about the DPRK's regular missile launching exercise as if something serious had happened and vociferously raising the "missile problem" of the DPRK in the United States. This is no more than a sinister move to justify their military power buildup.

Although the Japanese authorities, with the recent "Japan-U.S. talks of top defence authorities" as an occasion, seek a criminal intention to strengthen military relations between Japan and the United States, extensively reinforce up-to-date weapons and wield the sword of aggression against the DPRK in case of emergency, it is a foolish dream.

If Japan attempts to contain the DPRK with "strength" in collusion with the United States, sticking to the Cold War era mode of thinking, we will immediately take a legitimate self-defensive measure to show what a miserable doom those going against the trend of the times are destined to face.

Seoul Urges Tokyo's Further Cooperation on DPRK Threat

*OW2409112393 Tokyo KYODO in English
1100 GMT 24 Sep 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 24 KYODO—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu on Friday [24 September] urged continued collaboration between Japan, South Korea and the United States in dealing with the commonly perceived threat posed by North Korea's suspected nuclear arms and ballistic missile development programs, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Han, who arrived in Tokyo on Thursday for a 3-day official visit, made the call in a 20-minute meeting with Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Hosokawa responded that Japan, for its part, will continue maintaining close contact with South Korea on the issue, the officials said.

The officials quoted Han as saying a common front against North Korea's nuclear development programs was all the more necessary now since there has been no progress in talks between Pyongyang and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Moreover, he said, talks between Pyongyang and Seoul on implementing a mutual inspection accord and other issues have yet to be realized.

Officials said Hosokawa expressed his desire to meet with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam when the two leaders attend a summit-level meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Seattle in November. Han was quoted as saying Kim likewise wants to meet Hosokawa then.

After the meeting, Han went into talks with Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata. The two were expected to discuss

North Korea and the issue of Korean women who say they were forced into prostitution by the Japanese military during World War II.

Han will leave Tokyo on Saturday for New York to attend the new session of the United Nations General Assembly.

NODONG SINMUN Claims Japan Seeks Nuclear Status

*SK0110104793 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 1 Oct 93*

["Japan Should Act in Keeping With People's Desire for Peace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 1 (KCNA)—Japan's nuclear armament will lead to her self-destruction, says NODONG SINMUN today in a by-lined article.

The chief obstacle to the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula at present is Japan, the article says, and continues:

Japan is stockpiling a large amount of plutonium in the hope of becoming a nuclear power.

Her nuclear technology and development of means of delivery have reached a world's level.

It is clear to everyone that Japan's nuclear weapons will be aimed at Korea as the main operational theatre of the Japan "self-defence forces" is the Korean peninsula.

The foreign nuclear bases and nuclear arms in Japan, too, pose a constant nuclear threat to the Korean peninsula.

The arrows of Japan-based means of nuclear strike are mostly directed against Korea following the end of the East-West confrontation.

Japan, now ready for an emergency mobilisation in a "contingency" on the Korean peninsula, is getting all the more over-heated with her hostile policy aimed at isolating and stifling the DPRK, crying for the establishment of a "theatre missile defence system" with the United States against the DPRK.

Japan's nuclear armament must not be allowed for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the removal of the source of nuclear threat.

Clearing Korea of nuclear threat means removing a dangerous spot of nuclear conflict in the vicinity of Japan, and this is beneficial to peace in Japan and security in Asia.

Japan keeps open the door for troops dispatch overseas under the pretext of "international contribution" and is making haste with preparations to become a military power and nuclear armament. This poses a big threat to the independence and security of Asian countries and to peace in this region.

Japan should act in keeping with the desire of the Japanese and world people to live in a world free from nuclear weapons and nuclear war.

NODONG SINMUN on Threats of Japan Becoming Nuclear Power

*SK0510111493 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1004 GMT 5 Oct 93*

["Japan's Nuclear Armament Must Be Checked"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, October 5 (KCNA)—The peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world should heighten vigilance against the moves of the Japanese reactionary circles to convert Japan into a nuclear power and should intensify their fight to check them, urges NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today.

The article says:

The Japanese authorities including the prime minister now intend to divert elsewhere the attention of the international community from Japan and step up nuclear armament by misleading public opinion with outcries over "nuclear arms development" and "nuclear arms programme" of the DPRK.

It is the wild ambition of the Japanese reactionary circles to turn the country into a nuclear power, increase Japan's military influence and play a dominant role in the international arena.

If Japan becomes a nuclear power, its Armed Forces will grow stronger beyond comparison and this will no doubt fan the militarist ambition of the Japanese reactionary circles and their fervor of overseas expansion.

The militarist forces of Japan foolishly think that only when they have a "nuclear stick" can they make other countries obedient to them and freely handle the world's affairs. Therefore, if Japan becomes a nuclear power, the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world will face nuclear threat and aggression from Japan.

If Japan becomes a nuclear power, the nuclear arsenals in the Far East will be enlarged that much and no one can predict when they might explode. Under this situation, people cannot be at rest and peace would be exposed to a grave threat.

In the past, the Japanese forces with conventional arms invaded the continent and unleashed the Pacific War.

If Japan is equipped with nuclear arms, it will no doubt run riot, swollen-headed, take the road of reckless war again and plunge mankind into a terrible nuclear scourge.

If Japan continues nuclear power buildup, other countries, feeling threatened, will take countermeasures. This will cause a new nuclear arms race and the international situation will return to the original point of nuclear confrontation and Cold War.

Japan must never be allowed to become a new nuclear power.

The conversion of Japan into a nuclear power will lead her to self-destruction.

U.S., ROK Conditional Support of DPRK Reactor Import

*SK1010061593 Seoul YONHAP in English
0603 GMT 10 Oct 93*

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 10 (YONHAP)—South Korea, the United States and Japan have agreed, in principle, to form a consortium in support of North Korea's import of a light water reactor provided that Pyongyang guarantees nuclear transparency.

The three countries reached the agreement in a series of working-level meetings after the high-level U.S.-North Korea meeting in Geneva on July 19 to discuss financial and technical support in North Korea's import of a light water reactor on condition that North Korea will solve its nuclear issue, government officials said over the weekend.

North Korea should accept special International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections of its undeclared nuclear sites in Yongbyon and mutual nuclear inspections of North and South Korea to make its nuclear development program transparent.

The government's position is that North Korea's nuclear transparency must be preceded by its acceptance of special IAEA inspections and mutual nuclear inspections of the two Koreas, and the United States and Japan are known to have no objection, the officials said.

President Kim Yong-sam said in his Liberation Day speech that Seoul is ready to cooperate in North Korea's peaceful use of nuclear energy if North Korea's nuclear issue is solved.

Washington also said in the Geneva meeting that it could seek measures of supporting North Korea's import of a light water reactor.

Beijing Asked To Exert Pressure on DPRK on Nuclear Issue

*OW1110123993 Tokyo KYODO in English
1218 GMT 11 Oct 93*

[Text] Beijing, Oct. 11 KYODO—Japan's Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Yoshiro Mori on Monday [11 October] expressed concern to Chinese President Jiang Zemin over the nuclear test China conducted last week. Japanese officials said Monday.

In a meeting with Jiang, the general secretary of the communist party, Mori briefed him about sentiment among the Japanese people against development of nuclear arms and urged him to pay the utmost consideration to those feelings.

The nuclear test was conducted at the Lop Nor test site in western China last Tuesday.

Mori also asked China to exert its influence on North Korea in an effort to allay international concern about Pyongyang's suspected nuclear development program, the officials said.

Mori and Jiang agreed to strengthen relations between the Chinese Communist Party and Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, which has been in opposition since August after a 38-year hold on power.

Mori, who was in Beijing since Saturday, flew for home after the meeting.

UN Study Shows CIS Republics Dumping Nuclear Waste Into Sea

AU1510154093 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 14 Oct 93 p 1

[Hannes Gamillschegg report: "USSR Successor States Simply Dump Nuclear Waste Into Nature"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 13 October—The inadequate security standards of nuclear power plants is not the only threat to the successor states of the Soviet Union and its neighbors. They are also threatened by radioactive contamination as a result of the shockingly thoughtless way of dealing with nuclear waste. For cost reasons, material that was exposed to radiation is not disposed of anymore, but is simply dumped into nature. This is shown in a UN Development Program (UNDP) study, the results of which have now been presented by Director Reinhardt Helmke in Copenhagen.

Helmke criticized the fact that the quantity of nuclear waste that was delivered to the responsible disposal facilities is drastically decreasing. "In most countries, the alarming decline is so striking that it cannot be explained by a production decrease." For instance, Ukrainian nuclear physicist Nikolay Steynberg told the UNDP that in the last one-and-a-half years, no liquid nuclear waste had been disposed of in his country. It was cheaper to dump the waste into the rivers.

In Latvia, the quantity of radioactive waste delivered by hospitals and industry had decreased to 25 percent, said Helmke. The rest presumably ended up in nature where radioactivity was slowly seeping away into the ground water. Factories in Siberia were dumping large quantities of radioactive waste into the rivers and the Caspian Sea, where recent measurements showed a "hugely increased radioactivity," said Helmke. The UNDP director warned that radioactive substances were also dumped into the Barents Sea and Kara Sea in the North and presumably also into the Baltic Sea. He added: "The information that we have does not include military facilities that continue to be shrouded in secrecy."

The study also points out the widespread use of radioactive materials in sectors in which the West does not use nuclear power. In agriculture, research facilities, and factories, small nuclear reactors ensure the electricity supply. Even the lighthouses along the Baltic coasts are operated with nuclear power. In Moldova, there are 11,000 small nuclear power plants, in Ukraine 100,000. In addition, highly radioactive materials are used in industrial facilities, hospitals, and medical research to a much larger extent than in the West. Control is inadequate. In Lithuania, a container with highly radioactive beryllium isotopes was found by

accident in the basement of a bank recently. It had been deposited there absolutely unprotected as collateral against a loan.

In the Lithuanian nuclear power plant at Ignalina, the two nuclear waste disposal facilities are full, it says in the report. No one knows what should be done with the 80 fuel rods that the plant produces every year, and with the other nuclear waste. A total of 80 percent of Lithuania's electricity is supplied by Ignalina. In Murmansk, nuclear submarines rot away with their reactors on board. In Armenia, the authorities have closed down the only nuclear power plant because it is located in a seismic area. But the radioactive material was not removed from the plant. After months without electricity, with a disastrous shortage of fuel, and without a single functioning hospital, one is now examining the question whether it could be put into operation again, said Reinhardt Helmke: "Nobody knows how people are to survive the winter."

The UNDP's answer to these gigantic problems are a modest \$50 million, with which the setting up of control bodies—of the 15 CIS republics, only Russia and Ukraine have nuclear protection authorities—the training of experts, and training programs for those working with dangerous substances are to be financed. In many cases, however, concern about the dangers is greater than the will to do something about them, said Helmke, who added that there are still no firm pledges from UN member states for the \$50 million.

Russian Foreign Minister Worried Over DPRK's Stance on Nonproliferation

LD1310165393 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1352 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo October 13 ITAR-TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev told ITAR-TASS today that Russia is concerned over North Korea's delay in announcing its return to the fold of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Kozyrev said the concern was largely due to the Pyongyang stance and recalled that the situation with the breach of the non-proliferation regime arose directly on the border with Russia.

According to the Russian minister this can destabilise the entire region.

Russia cannot let anyone withdraw from the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons with ease and impunity, because it complicates work of attracting other states to non-proliferation.

Fears Russia Might Become West's Nuclear Waste Dump

LD1410035293 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2327 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Bonn, October 13 (TANJUG)—The European communities' assistance programme for modernization and improvement of security in old nuclear power plants in Russia and other regions of the former Soviet Union will

result in more stations of the kind and dumps for Western radioactive waste in East European countries.

This was heard at a press conference here on Wednesday from Ala Jaroshinska, a political adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin, who is currently on a visit to Germany at the invitation of the German Social Democratic Party.

Jaroshinska criticized the new programme of construction of 33 nuclear power plants in Russia and said that Western firms would use the current strengthening of cooperation with Russia for investing billions of dollars in "dangerous new atomic deals," such as the production of plutonium and the construction of nuclear waste dumps.

Jaroshinska, who has published a number of papers on the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, said that Russia had recently concluded a contract with the French nuclear concern Cogema.

In her opinion, Russia would in the future be turned into a dump for radioactive waste as well as for old engines from nuclear-powered submarines and ships.

Ninety-three old nuclear vessels have already been put out of use and a similar fate expects another 150, she said.

Speaking at the press conference, official of the German Green Party in the European Parliament Hiltrud Breyer voiced fear because East European countries would in that way become exporters of electricity to Western Europe. She added that many West European firms, including German concern Siemens, believed that "future in business" lay in nuclear deals with the East.

Deputy of the social democrats in the German parliament Monika Gansentfort welcomed the Brazilian Government's decision to discontinue cooperation with German firms in the construction of the nuclear power plant Angra 3 in Brazil.

The construction of another station, Angra 2, has also stopped.

Gansentfort warned that the "nuclear deal of the century" between Germany and Brazil, concluded 10 years ago, had brought to the indebted Brazil a loss of another seven billion dollars, which, as a result, blocked investments in the country's development and other sources of energy.

'Full Text' of Japanese-Russian Document on Nuclear Weapons

OW1310041193 Tokyo KYODO in English
0345 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—The following is an unofficial translation of the full text of the Japan-Russian federation joint statement on nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and on enhanced transparency for conventional weapons.

1. Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsutomu Hata of Japan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Nikolay Andrey Vladimirovich Kozyrev of the Russian Federation share the recognition that the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems is an urgent task in securing peace and security of the international community.

2. Both sides, based on the recognition that the nuclear nonproliferation treaty is the main pillar of the nonproliferation regime for weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems and that the maintenance and strengthening of this regime is a task of extreme importance, call for effective efforts toward the objectives of the indefinite extension of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty beyond 1995 and having states not yet parties to the nonproliferation treaty accede to it as nonnuclear-weapon states. Both sides support the strengthening of the international atomic energy agency and its safeguards.

Both sides will strengthen their efforts for solving the issues of nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction on the Korean Peninsula, in South Asia and in the Middle East.

3. Both sides share the recognition that there is a need for effective measures to realize a large-scale reduction of nuclear weapons on the part of all nuclear-weapon states. In this regard, they welcome the international momentum which has been growing of late toward the nuclear test ban, and agree that negotiations should be initiated at an early date for drafting a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty at the conference on disarmament in Geneva.

4. Both sides share the recognition that the implementation by the countries concerned of historic measures toward reduction of nuclear weapons, including the early coming into force of START I and START II, will greatly contribute to nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. In this regard, they emphasize the importance for all the countries concerned to promptly ratify START I, and for those countries that have not yet acceded to the nuclear nonproliferation treaty to do so as nonnuclear-weapon states.

Both sides agree that their governments should cooperate to promote the safe dismantling of nuclear weapons which should be reduced in the former Soviet Union.

5. Both sides share the view that it is important to establish the international science and technology center in Moscow for providing opportunities for weapons scientists and engineers with knowledge and skills related to weapons of mass destruction or missile delivery systems to redirect their talents to peaceful activities in the Russian Federation and other countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States and in Georgia.

Both sides express their approval for securing effective activities for the center and confirm that the Government of Japan and the Government of Russia, as the founding parties of the center, will work toward the early coming into force of the agreement.

6. Both sides emphasize the importance of multilateral frameworks for exports control of materials, equipment and technologies that can be used for the production of weapons of mass destruction or their delivery systems, and agree that efforts should be made for further improving these frameworks.

7. Both sides recognize that further efforts should be made for improved transparency in transfers of conventional weapons through securing effective implementation of the U.N. Register of Conventional Arms and emphasize the

importance of restraining the supply of conventional weapons that may invite destabilization of the regions concerned.

Both sides believe that maximum possible participation of countries in the register will increase the openness in this field and strengthen the coordinating functions of the United Nations on the issue of the arms supply.

8. Both sides welcome the signing in January in Paris of the convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, and will engage in necessary efforts for the early coming into force and effective implementation of the convention to further strengthen the nonproliferation regime of chemical weapons.

9. Both sides express their intention to enhance the effectiveness of the 1972 convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction, and express their approval for the pursuit of effective measures of verification in this field.

Hata, Kozyrev Concerned Over DPRK Nuclear Weapons Program

*OW1310035993 Tokyo KYODO in English
0330 GMT 13 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Japan and Russia jointly expressed strong concern Wednesday [13 October] over North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons program, urging Pyongyang to dispel international suspicions about its intent.

Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata and Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev voiced their fears in a joint statement on curbing nuclear weapons on the Korean peninsula.

Kozyrev is accompanying Russian President Boris Yeltsin on his 3-day state visit to Tokyo, ending Wednesday.

Tokyo and Moscow agreed that North Korea's acceptance of international inspections of suspected nuclear facilities "are in the interest of North Korea itself" and to Asia.

They urged North Korea to fully retract "its decision to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)" and fulfill "its obligations under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)."

The two nations also requested that North Korea implement the Joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula which it signed with South Korea in December 1991.

The IAEA, noting that North Korea had failed to carry out its responsibilities under the agency's safeguards agreement, has repeatedly requested that Pyongyang submit to inspections.

On March 12, North Korea announced it would pull out of the NPT that bans signatory nations without nuclear weapons from developing them. It later said it had agreed to suspend withdrawal.

Tokyo, Moscow To Discuss Disarmament, Nuclear Waste

*OW0710121693 Tokyo KYODO in English
1149 GMT 7 Oct 93*

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 7 KYODO—Russia and Japan will agree during next week's talks between Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa and President Boris Yeltsin on joint efforts in nuclear weapons dismantlement and radioactive waste disposal, government sources said Thursday [7 October].

The sources said that during Yeltsin's visit, Foreign Ministers Tsutomu Hata and Andrey Kozyrev will ink an accord on Japanese assistance for Russia's nuclear weapons dismantlement program.

The accord will establish a bilateral committee on disarmament support, which will jointly manage allocation and disbursement of some 100 million dollars in grants that Japan pledged last April to help Russia reduce its nuclear stockpile.

The sources said Hosokawa and Yeltsin will also agree to carry out at the earliest possible date a joint investigation of the environmental impact of nuclear waste dumping into shared waters.

The investigation, agreed to by the two sides last May in Moscow, has been delayed. It is now expected to be realized early next year.

Japan expressed grave concern earlier this year after Russia revealed it and the former Soviet Union dumped nuclear waste, including reactors, into the Sea of Japan, the Sea of Okhotsk and an area southeast of Kamchatka peninsula from late 1959 to 1992.

Russia subsequently announced that dumping of solid nuclear substances had been halted, but said dumping of liquid waste, such as coolants from nuclear reactors, would continue for the time being because the country lacks facilities to handle such waste.

At the same time, Russia has asserted that Japan itself dumped radioactive isotopes used for medical purposes into the sea.

The sources said that a joint communique to be issued at the end of the Hosokawa-Yeltsin talks will include a reference to their mutual concern of the serious environmental damage inherent in dumping of radioactive waste at sea.

Another bilateral working-level meeting on the nuclear dumping issue is expected to be held in November, they said.

Swedes Urge India, Pakistan To Join Nuclear Arms Treaty

*LD1210212593 Stockholm Radio Sweden in Swedish
1645 GMT 12 Oct 93*

[Text] Swedish Foreign Minister Margaretha Af Ugglas today urged India and Pakistan to sign the Treaty on

Nonproliferation of Nuclear Arms. In a speech in New Delhi in India, the foreign minister said that such a treaty would be an important step toward relaxation of tension in the politically unstable South Asia. Both India and Pakistan are believed to have access to nuclear arms or possibility to develop such arms, but neither of the two countries has wanted to bind themselves to not resorting to nuclear arms.

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